FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LABOR MINISTRY ANNULS AGRARIAN CONGRESS

PY011805 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1125 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (NA)--The Labor Ministry has annulled the yearly congress of the Argentine Agrarian Federation [FAA], during which its present president, Humberto Volando, was reelected. The ministry decided that the congress tended to "disturb the order of the sector" when it recommended a cessation of activities as a protest against the economic situation.

In the resolution which the ministry published yesterday and in which the congress, held in Rosario 1 month ago, is annulled, the organization is also warned that measures of force by employers and instigations to such measures are punishable by imprisonment according to law No 21,400.

The ministry annulled the congress because it approved this motion: "The Central Directive Council is empowered to take necessary steps to defend the legitimate interests of agrarian producers who come under economic attack, by organizing a cessation of activities at a time and in a manner which it believes suitable as a sign of protest against the situation."

ADMIRAL ROJAS RECEIVES 45-DAY JAIL SENTENCE

PY031214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0226 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA)--Reliable sources disclosed that Adm Isaac Rojas (ret), for former provisional vice president of the nation, as of tomorrow, will serve a sentence of 45 days in the naval Azopardo arsenal near the Buenos Aires Province town of Azul, 300 km southeast of this capital.

The sources pointed out that the navy commander in chief last week ordered the arrest of Admiral Rojas for his statements against Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner whom he accused of having favored the consultant enterprise which was authorized to carry out the feasibility studies of the Yacyreta Dam.

Efforts to communicate with Admiral Rojas' relatives to learn whether he already had traveled to Azul to serve his 45-day sentence were unsuccessful. Rojas served a similar sentence in the Azopardo arsenal during the government of Lt Gen Alejandro Lanusse (ret).

BRIEFS

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR--President Jorge Rafael Videla this morning received the credentials of new U.S. Ambassador Harry W. Chlaudeman who arrived with the protocol chief. The new ambassador of the United States, where general elections are being held today, then talked with the president and Foreign Minister Washington Pastor who was present at the ceremony with other officials of the Foreign Ministry and officials of the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires. After an exchange of ideas among the president, the ambassador and the foreign minister, the ambassador returned to his embassy. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80 PY]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--Ottawa, 6 Oct (AFP)--Alberto Grimoldi, Argentine secretary for industrial development, and Edward Lumley, Canadian minister of state for trade, signed here today in agreement designed to promote commercial and industrial cooperation between Argentina and Canada. They will also promote trade in the area of petrochemistry, forestry products, transportation, mining and communications. A joint committee will be created for this purpose. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA: GOVERNMENT NOT INTIMIDATED BY COUP RUMORS

PY041202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--It has been learned here that Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza stated today in Santa Cruz in the eastern part of the country, that he is waiting for the coup d'etat to take place to demonstrate once and for all who has popular support, whether it be extremism, opportunism or nationalism. He indicated that the government will not tolerate the country's continuing to be a field for coupist experiments and said that rumors circulating about a possible coup do not intimidate or disturb the government.

Garcia Meza also said that the government will soon adopt economic measures announced on a previous occasion in order not to deceive ourselves with a false and distorted picture of the reality of the Bolivian economy.

He noted that his government's foreign relations are practically consolidated since, with the recent recognition by the FRG and Japan, 50 percent of thecountries which maintained relations with Bolivia before 17 July have again normalized them.

It was learned unofficially that the purpose of General Garcia Meza's visit to Santa Cruz was to receive a report on the political situation in that department, the second most important of the country.

For his part, Santa Cruz Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca noted that those who persist in spreading coupist rumors are extremists or simply ambitious people. Roman Vaca confirmed the detection of a terrorist plan in Santa Cruz. He added that coupist attempts will not be tolerated in Santa Cruz because the population is tired of such experiments and wants to have a stable government.

MEMORANDUM ON MILITARY REASSIGNMENTS RELEASED

PY041704 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1528 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Nov (TELAM)--It has been learned from reliable military sources that a memorandum assigning officers of the armed forces to new posts was released in the middle of last week. This means that all officers who want to continue their military careers must report to their new posts within 20 days, according to the military statute. The sources indicated that there is the possibility that some of the current military ministers are included in the list of promotions and new assignments; therefore, they would be forced to submit their resignations for the positions they currently are holding.

If this is true, their resignations would create a reshuffle of the cabinet--which almost took place several times but always was avoided--and this would permit the reorganization of some government projects which so far have not given positive results.

The second deadline established by the commanders of large units and military institutes for the solution of economic problems has expired. On 12 November, it will be 2 months since the meeting of these commanders took place in the Miraflores army headquarters.

Also, according to economic sources, the final deadline given by the IMF for corrective economic measures to straighten outthe national economy expires before the end of November.

BRIEFS

NEW MICROWAVE SYSTEM--Armando Cabrera, chief of the national telecommunications enterprise in Oruro, disclosed that a direct communications system through microwave recently was inaugurated. This new system connects with the cities of Potosi, Sucre and Tarija. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 4 PY]

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY OF IRAQI PRESIDENT

PY042334 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo this afternoon met with Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, a special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The Iraqi minister delivered a personal letter from President Husayn to President Figueiredo, in which the former outlines the reasons for the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Mahmud 'Abdallah, who arrived this morning in Brasilia, met earlier with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, whom he briefed on the Iraqi position on the Persian Gulf conflict.

PETROBAS SIGNS CONTRACT WITH PRC FOR OIL SUPPLY IN 1981

PY042225 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 26

[Excerpts] Petrobras yesterday contracted for the supply of 20,000 barrels of oil per day from the PRC throughout 1981. The contract was signed with the Sinochem Company at an average price of $30 per barrel, subject to changes along with prices in the international market.

This contract extends a current contract for an equal amount due to expire at the end of this year. It was signed by Carlos Sant'anna, Petrobras commercial director, and Nai Wenlan, president of the stated-owned company. At the time of signing the new contract, the representatives of the PRC company said that they had to obtain oil from other oil-producing countries to meet their commitment to Brazil for this year in view of internal production problems in the PRC.

AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE TRADE SIGNED WITH GDR

PY042349 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Brazilian and GDR Governments today signed a memorandum of understanding [protocolo de entendimentos] designed to promote economic and trade ties between the two countries. The document was signed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and by Gerhard Beil, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade, who is visiting our country.

APOSTOLIC NUNCIO, GOVERNMENT DENY CHURCH-STATE CRISIS

PY041446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 3 Nov (AFP)--The apostolic nuncio in Brazil, Carmine Rocco, and Brazilian Social Communications Minister Said Farhat today denied that there is a crisis between the Brazilian Government and the Catholic Church.

The two officials made these statements to journalists shortly after the end of a meeting held between Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Apostolic Nuncio Carmine Rocco in Planalto Palace yesterday.

Minister Said Farhat and the apostolic nuncio agreed on the fact that last Friday's expulsion of Italian priest Vito Miracapillo, who was charged with involvement in political activities, will not undermine the relations between the church and the government.

According to Monsignor Rocco, "The relations between the government and the church are normal and the press has given too much attention to the expulsion of the Italian priest."

The apostolic nuncio confirmed press reports that on 7 September, President Figueiredo conveyed to him the suitability of finding a conciliatory solution for the Miracapillo affair. He pointed out, however, that since he had to travel to Rome on the following day, he was unable to solve the problem which he planned to examine after he returned to Brazil.

In turn, Minister Said Farhat also refuted the existence of a crisis between the government and the Catholic Church and added that no measures have been decided against the bishop of Sao Felix do Araguaia, the Spaniard Pedro Casaldaliga, who belongs to the progressive sector of the Brazilian espiscopate and is a harsh critic of the Brazilian executive branch.

Said Farhat stated that Monsignor Casaldaliga is an adult person who lives in a foreign country and is fully aware that there are legal restrictions on political activities.

The chairman of the national conference of Brazilian bishops, Msgr Ivo Lorsheiter, tonight stated in Porto Alegre, southern Brazil, that the church must not provoke incidents but it will not change its pastoral attitude.

Political circles in this capital tonight said they felt that church officials and the Brazilian Government are making efforts to overcome the incident and to pursue a dialogue aimed at finding solutions for social problems which are a sore point and source of friction between the two sectors.

BISHOP CALLS ITALIAN PRIEST'S EXPULSION 'REPRESSION'

PY031503 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Correspondent (Newton Flora) interview with Bishop Pedro Casaldaliga of Sao Felix do Araguaia in Sao Paulo--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Tell me, Bishop, what is your opinion of the expulsion of Father Vito Miracapillo?

[Answer] I see it as another example of repression against the people. This repression does not restrict itself to just keeping the people oppressed. It also seeks to control and, in this case, expel the legitimate and sincere champions of the people. In this particular case, I believe that we cannot look upon this affair, as government officials believe we should, like a street accident after which everything goes on as usual. It must be much more than that. The people and the church, acting on behalf of the people's interests, will make efforts to prevent things from remaining as they are. We will try to make them better. This is our commitment. We have the necessary courage and we hope that this incident will unite and strengthen us.

[Question] Bishop Pedro, Judge Julio de Sa Bierrenbach, member of the Supreme Military Court, did not like your remarks and has stated that you may well follow Father Miracapillo.

[Answer] We all dislike the manner in which this court operates.

[Question] But what can you say about the judge's remark?

[Answer] I believe that my previous remarks answer the judge. The problem is not my words, but their actions.

BRIEFS

CHICKEN EXPORTS TO USSR, IRAQ--The Production Financing Commission of the Agriculture Ministry disclosed yesterday that Brazil will sell 40,000 tons of frozen chicken to the USSR and 60,000 tons to Iraq. The contracts were signed last week by the National Chicken Exporters Union. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 19 PY]

PANAMA'S TORRIJOS DISCUSSES SMUGGLERS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA041450 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--Gen Omar Torrijos, Panamanian National Guard commander and former government chief is in Colombia to talk to our authorities about the problem of Colombian smugglers in Panama. Just a week ago, two Panamanian guardsmen were wounded during a clash with smugglers who escaped into Colombia. General Torrijos was commissioned by the Panamanian National Guard General Staff to discuss the matter at the highest level with Colombian authorities in order to find a solution to the problem.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FOUNDER OF M-19 IN CAUCA REGION

PA041225 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--One of the founders of the 19 April Movement [M-19] was captured today by the Administrative Department of Security during an operation carried out in Cauca Department. The arrested man is (Maximiliano Izcopuene), former vice president of the Regional Indian Council of Cauca and founder of the M-19 in that part of the country.

Within the terrorist organization, the arrested man was in the mobile command. His duty was to recruit Indians. In Popayan and other areas of Cauca, (Izcopuene) worked together with (Jose Antonio Navarro Wals, another of the M-19 leaders. The arrested man was wanted for homicide, rebellion, kidnapping, conspiring to commit crimes and other charges. On 11 November 1978 he assassinated (Luis Ernesto Sonulo) Sanchez, alias El Llanero, also an insurgent. In the court martial of the M-19 in the La Picota Prison, (Maximiliano) was being tried in absentia. He will be brought to Bogota in the next few hours.

ARMY SEIZES FARC ARSENAL AT GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMP

PA042354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 4 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that a guerrilla training camp, in which thousands of weapons and rounds of ammunition were found, was dismantled by regular troops in Eastern Colombia. Quoting 7th Army Brigade reports, Cadena Radial Caracol said that the army seized 19,500 rounds of ammunition, 21 carbines, 2 rifels, 21 fragmentation grenades, a powerful transceiver and records with revolutionary texts in Spanish and Russian.

According to reports, the Yasu transceiver, whose origin is being investigated by army authorities, was used by the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] to communicate with Europe. The guerrilla camp operated near Chiguiro Port in the western part of Meta Department, where the army launched a major offensive against the FARC and another guerrilla organization, the pro-Castro Army of National Liberation.

A soldier and a guerrilla were killed yesterday in the same region during an armed confrontation between the FARC and regular army units. A guerrilla, known only as Farney, surrendered to the troops on this same occasion in accordance with the terms of an amnesty now being discussed in the Colombian Congress, Radio Caracol said.

FARC FORCES RAID FARM, KILL FARMER CLAIMED TO BE INFORMER

PA040441 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta Intendency--Guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] wearing military clothes raided the Montanita Farm in the jurisdiction of Florencia and assassinated Gentil Angel Munoz Zapata, a farmer. There were approximately 20 insurgents. They claimed that the farmer was an army informer. They sacked the farm and then fled into the mountains in the region.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY APPROVES NEW CONSTITUTION FOR PLEBISCITE

PY010111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1603 GMT 31 Oct 80

[By Becquer Puig]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 31 Oct (LATIN)--The Constituent Assembly has approved in its entirety the new Uruguayan Constitution, which emphasizes the role of the nation's president and institutionalizes the role of the armed forces within the government.

The 239-article text will next be submitted to a popular plebiscite on 30 November as the first step in a program of institutional normalization to which the armed forces has been committed since 1976--3 years after congress was dissolved. The second step will be the calling of elections at the end of 1981.

The Constituent Assembly, which is headed by President Aparicio Mendez and made up by the highest-ranking authorities in the civilian-military government, will now have to approve a package of nine temporary measures that will be effective until March 1982 if the new constitution is approved by the 30 November plebiscite.

The new constitution proposes the creation of a political control court through appointments made by the nation's president duly authorized by congress. The broad powers given to this court is one of the fundamental new features of the new constitution. This court is composed of nine nonpolitical members and will have the authority to call upon the people to vote for the dismissal of the president in case of confrontation with the legislative branch, to sanction national authorities, and to suspend congressional mandates.

Colorado Party Opposition

PY031240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Nov (AFP)--Reliable sources have revealed that a faction of the traditional Colorado Party has decided to vote against the constitutional reform which is to be put to a plebiscite in Uruguay on 30 November. At a meeting held yesterday, representatives of that faction established as the common denominator of their argument the unrepresentative nature of the Constituent Assembly which has approved the text of the new constitution.

One of the members of the group, Enrique Tarigo, pointed out the need to know whether, according to this text of the constitution, the next governments will be civilian or military. He also stated that the reform frankly and openly is intended to constitutionalize, as of now, that hybrid form of government which has been called the civilian-military government.

Maximo Gurmendez, another speaker, based his opposition to the reform on the lack of independence of the government branches which, according to the Colorado Party members, are included in the new constitution. On the other hand, a faction of the Blanco Party has recommended support for the reform.

The so-called National Coordinating Herrerista Group urged its party members, through notes published in the newspapers, to vote for the reform as a way out of the current process.

Yesterday the Constituent Assembly ended its deliberations with the approval of 10 temporary dispositions, including the establishment of a single candidate elected by the two parties, for the general elections scheduled for 1981.

MILITARY LEADERS, SENATORS INSPECT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

PA041829 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Nov (AFP)--The four commanders in chief of the Venezuelan Armed Forces, who yesterday visited the military installations in Los Monjes Archipelago, which is in the area of conflict with Colombia, have returned to Caracas. Their trip from the Paraguana Peninsula (Venezuela), aboard a Venezuelan missile frigate, coincided with the reports by two Caracas newspapers of an alleged mobilization of Colombian troops to La Guajira Peninsula (Colombia), which caused the Venezuelan Armed Forces to go on a state of alert. La Guajira and Paraguana are the peninsulas which form the Gulf of Venezuela and it is the area of Castilletes which is in dispute.

The reports on the mobilization of troops were denied in Bogota by Gen Gustavo Matamors, Colombian Army commander in chief, and minimized by Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Montes de Oca, the strongman in the Social Christian government.

The inspection of the military installations by civilians and military authorities aboard the Mariscal Sucre, a missile frigate, also included a visit to Los Monjes Archipelago in the northern part of the Gulf of Venezuela. Rafael Beartorelli, Venezuelan Navy commander in chief, on his return from the inspection of the zone, said he was satisfied with the high level of preparedness of the Venezuelan naval units stationed in the extreme western region of Venezuela. Gen Rafael Marin, army commander in chief; Gen Maximiliano Hernandez, air force commander in chief; and Gen Eduardo Antonio Loaiza Giordano, Armed Forces of Cooperation commander in chief, were with Beartorelli during the inspection tour to Los Monjes Archipelago. Senators Pedro Pablo Aguilar, Antonio Lepage, Diego Olinto, Domingo Urbina, Leopoldo Sucre and Andres Brito, accompanied the military chiefs in the inspection of the military installations.

Defense Committee Head Comments

PA041742 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0810 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Nov (EFE)--Pedro Pablo Aguilar, chairman of the Senate Defense Committee, has said here that "Venezuela is well prepared to defend its borders and the integrity of its territory." Upon his return from a visit to Los Monjes Archipelago (located in the Gulf of Venezuela where the country is negotiating the demarcation of one border with Colombia) on Monday, the senator said that the Venezuelan Armed Forces are prepared to defend the country. Regarding the presence of Colombian troops on the border with Venezuela reported by certain newspapers in Caracas over the weekend, Aguilar suggested that we all be cautious and "not fall for alarmist news or sensationalist speculations." He stressed that Colombia denied that it had carried out the troop movements and explained that the quartering measures adopted by the Venezuelan Army were "of a normal nature." These measures, he noted, are frequently adopted as part of the training and evaluation of all the units.

For his part, Jose Alberto Zambrano, the Venezuelan foreign minister, yesterday referred to the speculation about the Colombian troop movements and the Venezuelan Army alert noting that "it would be incomprehensible for us, a serious country, to act upon rumors."

Aguilar visited Los Monjes officially heading the Senate Defense Committee. He was accompanied by the committee members and top Venezuelan Army and special forces chiefs. He reiterated that the Venezuelan Government and Armed Forces can fully guarantee the vigilance of the borders and the integrity and sovereignty of the national territory. "The country can rest assured," he stressed, because "it is well defended." In emphasizing the Venezuelan tradition of being a peace-loving country, he said that the border forces have a high morale and esprit de corps as well as a great operational capability. Aguilar praised the process of consultation to which the draft border treaty has been subjected. This draft was made public last month after 12 years of negotiations.

AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH USSR ON OIL COOPERATION

PA310444 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico and the Soviet Union will exchange experts in order to draft a program of long-term cooperation in oil matters, a program that will be discussed in Moscow a year from today. At the conclusion of the meeting of the Mexican-Soviet Joint Commission on Scientific and Technologic Cooperation, the two countries approved the respective program for the period of 1980-82. In addition to the agreements on oil matters, the document includes the exchange of experts in the fields of agriculture, soils, medicine, public health and urban development, among others.

PEMEX PROSPECTING FOR OIL IN COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA

PA291256 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The director of Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] dedicated the second Latin American conference on drilling for oil and announced that PEMEX is carrying our exploration operations in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He also announced that talks are underway to carry out similar operations in Panama and Cuba. The official also referred to the agreements reached with the PRC's State Petroleum Corporation on the exchange of technologies, training and systems, and the possibility of PEMEX participating in drilling operations on the PRC's continental shelf.

MORE THAN 20,000 HOMELESS AFTER HEAVY RAINS IN SOUTHEAST

PA041440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0703 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Nov (EFE)--The authorities revealed in this capital today that so far more than 20,000 persons have been left homeless by the heavy rains that have been pummeling the southeastern part of Mexico. The states most affected by the unexpected rains are are Campeche and Tabasco. In Campeche several towns are flooded and communications with them are down.

Soldiers and members of other public aid organizations are navigating through some 10 towns in Campeche giving out food, medicines and other articles to those who have lost their homes.

In Villahermosa, in the state of Tabasco, several outlying neighborhoods are also flooded, along with 10 huts, 7 villas and some 7 farms.

The unseasonal rains have been falling on the states of Tabasco and Campeche for the past 4 days, and have already caused 3 rivers to overflow their banks.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN FISHING BOATS--Merida, Mexico, 9 Oct (AFP)--Alia Garcia, director of the Costa Rican Fisheries Commission, has arrived here to supervise the construction of 36 43-foot fishing boats for the Costa Rican Government by the Zena Company. They will be delivered in January. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

FIRST SALVADORAN REFUGEES ARRIVE UNDER UN SPONSORSHIP

PA020203 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The air bridge for the evacuation of 360 [number as heard] Salvadorans from Honduras to Panama was initiated this afternoon. The United Nations provides an initial amount of $141,000 for the transportation and stay of the Salvadorans in Panama. Fifty-two percent of the persons evacuated are minors under 15. UN officials have stated that the assistance program will not cost the Panamanian Government anything.

CRITICA CRITICIZES ROYO FOR HANDLING OF UNIVERSITY CRISIS

PA031253 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 P 4

["Bona Fide" column: "Mr President: Get Your Feet Wet"]

[Excerpts] As the university crisis gets worse, an interesting dilemma has been posed as to which trend will prevail in university reform, one that leans more toward Christian Democracy and humanism or one that leans more toward other factions or movements. Some events will occur in the country which will shake the very administrative apparatus.

The university has to be the broth for an effective political revolution in the country. If the national intelligentsia and the foreigners contributing to the cultural improvement of our people do not speak up, a government that doesn't dare make specific decisions will be able to do very little. And as time passes, we have also observed that forces clearly leaning toward insurgency are emerging. That is what is afoot along the Costa Rican border where, with the approval of the San Jose Government, reactionary forces are being trained to pounce on Chiriqui Province at a given time with the "swastika" or the "fasces" which were paraded across the plains of Western Europe.

This is what is happening among the workers. Progressive groups are always more numerous on the banana plantations. Today through the errors of citizens who belong to a party--the Democratic Revolutionary Party (we don't belong to any party)--are not acting for the sake of the party. [sentence as published] They are acting and organizing to serve their own interests and they want to become bosses for their own future gain. In some cases these future hopes have been foiled.

The president seems to be tying his own hands. He is surrounded by so-called entrepreneurial types who won't let him act politically. If this style of government continues, it will bring along insurgency which we can see coming because it is beyond understanding that the professionals, the grassroots, the people who work from sunrise to sundown and the people who write to guide others should be the ones who will carry the responsibility of the change that everyone wants to see happen quickly.

However, the style of the government is to procrastinate, make promises, drag its feet and bide its time. And we don't know why. Time doesn't stop and it is essentially foolish, childish and mistaken to procrastinate. Let us be honest. The workers and peasants of the people's party yesterday had to take over the posts that the green star people [Christian Democrats] were occupying. We respect the political positions of the green star. But a fight requires one to fight, and the president and his "people" should get their feet wet...now.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO REACTS TO REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

PA050417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 4 Nov (AFP)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo stated here tonight that surely Ronald Reagan, the new President of the United States, "will observe a line of respect toward our country."

Carazo wished the new U.S. president much success. "I hope that coordination on those issues in which we think alike, and consideration where we differ will continue between our countries," he added. The Costa Rican president, who will be going to the United States in December for a meeting with Carter, said that he will ask his embassy in Washington to arrange a meeting with the new president-elect.

SALVADORAN PRIEST GRANTED REFUGEE STATUS

PA040443 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1334 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc announced that Salvadoran priest Father Benito Tovar, whose expulsion had been ordered for not legalizing his presence here, has been granted refugee status.

Rodolfo Quiros, chief of the department of immigration, said that Tovar was given a 22-day deadline to get his documents in order. He also said that the residence permit granted to the priest will depend on his conduct and in case he [word indistinct] in subversive actions, he will be immediately expelled from Costa Rica.

Tovar has been linked with political organizations striving against the local Salvadoran regime. Deportation and arrest warrants had been issued against him in recent days. However, yesterday he reported to the immigration department, accompanied by two deputies, to legalize his situation.

The chief of the immigration department also reported that two Salvadorans, who are working illegally in Costa Rica, will be deported today to Nicaragua, where they asked to go.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO SAYS REAGAN VICTORY WILL NOT CHANGE SITUATION

PA050322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Nov (AFP)--Ronald Reagan's possible victory will not affect the political situation in El Salvador, Col Arnoldo Majano, a member of this country's government junta, commented today. "U.S. policy toward Central America and toward El Salvador in particular has been defined," he said. "No matter who is president of the United States," he added, "relations will be the same and we consider that their effect will hardly be felt."

JUNTA BLAMES EXTREMISTS FOR ATTACK ON MAJANO

PA042329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 4 Nov 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran junta has blamed extremist groups for the dynamite attack on Monday against one of its members, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, who escaped unharmed.

An official communique states that extremist groups which see a threat to their privileges or the loss of struggle banners in the work of the revolutionary junta and especially in the structural changes being implemented are the ones that carried out the attack.

Those who carried out the terrorist attack and the masterminds behind them must understand that no attitude, whatever its nature, will change the conduct of this junta member. It will not affect his contribution to the cause of the social, political and economic recoveries of our people, the government bulletin states.

Majano was interviewed by ACAN-EFE shortly after the attack but he refused to put the responsibility for the attack on any faction. However, he noted that the perpetrators "are very near, very much inside." He added: "They are the same ones who attack the Catholic Church and sectors of the population, making them suffer."

The armored vehicle in which Majano was traveling and two automobiles that are part of his security escort were shaken at 1510 GMT on Monday by the explosion of a bomb with 40 or 50 sticks of dynamite.

The explosion seriously damaged the three vehicles and brought down a wall of the Agrarian Reform Institute, located across from where the attack took place. At least seven employees of the institute received serious wounds. The explosion damaged doors and windows and roofs in houses and buildings in a 500-meter area. However, Majano, an officer accompanying him and his security escort were not injured.

The attack was preceded by a series of rumors about an imminent coup d'etat in El Salvador aimed at removing Majano from power. Majano is considered the most liberal and progressive member of the governing group.

A few days ago, at the end of last week, a neighbor of Majano was kidnapped by unknown persons. Some political observers believe that the kidnapping of Herbert Carlos Zometa, a distributor of oil-related products, could be linked to the attack on Majano. Sources interviewed by ACAN-EFE have guessed that Zometa could have been captured because of the possibility that he might know Majano's movements since the two are neighbors.

This is the most serious and largest attack against a Salvadoran government leader in the past few years. Around the middle of this year, the residence of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other military man in the governing group, was machinegunned by unknown persons. The machinegunning merely damaged some of the houses near Gutierrez' residence. Gutierrez lives two blocks from Majano.

FMLN COLUMN OCCUPIES TOWN, RADIO STATIONS

PA042001 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose--The Salvadoran town of Nejapa was occupied today without any military resistance. This lack of military resistance has occurred throughout the country in the past weeks due to the concentration of the armed forces in the principal cities.

The Central American INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY [API] reported that Nejapa was occupied this morning by a column of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] which took control of the town, located 20 km north of the Salvadoran capital. The guerrillas rounded up the people in a square, issued instructions on methods of civilian protection and later withdrew, API reported.

Commenting on this action, the news agency noted that the junta's troops usually appear only after the guerrillas have withdrawn. It added that the FMLN column was made up of no less than 150 men armed with automatic rifles, shotguns, and explosives which they used to partially destroy the telecommunications office and other government buildings.

Four radio stations were occupied this week in San Salvador by squads of the FMLN which broadcasted revolutionary slogans. The Christian Democratic-military junta is agonizing, the document said.

Simultaneously, the campaign of traffic sabotage has continued with the destruction of traffic lights. For several weeks the circulation of vehicles has been absolutely chaotic in San Salvador because most of the traffic lights are out of order. Traffic bottlenecks occur during rush hours in the capital and traffic has to be directed by policemen of the national guard and other armed corps. At least two dozen traffic lights were destroyed this week by groups of youths, according to eyewitnesses.

Meanwhile, a military report announced the death of four military reserve officers in (Suyoloapa), 75 km northeast of the capital.

FMLN CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING FAIR MANAGER

PA042000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador (ANN)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] claimed credit today for the attack which killed the manager of the ninth international fair which may be inaugurated this coming Friday in this capital.

At approximately 1400 as Col Manuel Rodriguez was traveling on Los Heroes Boulevard in downtown San Salvador toward the fairgrounds, he was intercepted by two vehicles from which he was repeatedly fired on. Meanwhile, scarcely 200 meters from that place, a manager of the Nacional Financiera Bank, whose name was not disclosed, was also killed.

GUATEMALA

REAGAN VICTORY WELCOMED; BETTER RELATIONS EXPECTED

PA050320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government has welcomed the victory of Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential election, which is believed here to be secure now.

In an interview with AFP, Presidential Press Secretary Carlos Toledo said: "The Guatemalan Government is very pleased with the Mr Reagan's victory and expects that relations with the United States will improve considerably and the misunderstandings that have existed during the Carter administration will cease."

"It can be expected," he added, "that during the Reagan government, the Latin American peoples will have better chances to develop and to solve our problems."

GUATEMALA REJECTS UN RESOLUTION ON BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

PA050405 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0320 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Statement by Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez--live]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Relations, in the name of the government of the republic, informs the people that yesterday afternoon the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly approved, by a vote of 130 in favor, 8 abstentions and 1 vote against, a resolution by which it is attempted to give independence to Belize before the end of next year.

The Dominican Republic, Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Morocco, Israel, Paraguay and Uruguay abstained. Guatemala voted against the resolution.

The Guatemalan Government solemnly reiterates that it does not accept, nor does it recognize, nor will it permit unilateral independence for Belize. The people and government are closely united in this decision, ready for the utmost sacrifice in defense of their sacred territorial rights at the proper moment because right, geographic circumstance and time are also in Guatemala's favor.

This resolution of the UN General Assembly Fourth Committee violates the legal norms that regulate relations between the countries that are signatories to the organization's charter. No UN organ has the power to interfere in procedures to resolve controversies nor to prejudge the results of negotiations.

The second point of the resolution is that Belize must become an independent state before the end of the 36th session of the General Assembly. This resolution is unacceptable to the Guatemalan people and government and is in itself irresponsible insofar as it endangers the achievement of a satisfactory, honorable and lasting solution to the negotiation process between Guatemala and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Government of Guatemala confirms its position of not recognizing any obligation toward the resolutions which are approved or that may be approved in the United Nations in violation of our unquestionable rights over Belize.

With equal vigor, [Guatemala] rejects the intervention in this affair of governments that have nothing to do with the controversy and which are acting in flagrant violation of the principles of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states.

DEFECTORS SAY CUBANS, OTHERS TRAINING SALVADORAN REBELS

PA042010 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Here is a last-minute report for "El Independiente" newscast: Two Salvadoran guerrillas have turned themselves over to Guatemalan security forces. Two guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] who operate in El Salvador turned themselves over the police forces of the country 2 days ago after defecting from the clandestine groups fighting against the Salvadoran junta which installed itself in power last year in that neighboring country.

The two guerrillas were identified as the couple Luis Alfredo Quintanilla Romero and Gloria Estela Sanchez who were presented yesterday to Guatemalan newsmen who interviewed them regarding their actions in the guerrilla operations. Mr Quintanilla, 22, said he was responsible for training new recruits and Gloria, 20, was in charge of painting the walls and distributing subversive propaganda. They are parents of a son who is only a few months old.

The Salvadoran guerrillas have the support of Nicaragua, the two defectors from the Salvadoran guerrillas indicated. They said that the clandestine groups in their country have the support of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mexico, countries which supply the necessary arms to maintain the subversive struggle against the current Salvadoran junta in constant activity. They noted, however, that in the past few months there have been many defections.

The guerrilla defectors reported the presence of Cubans. The two Salvadoran defectors said that among the guerrillas in their country are Cuban and Nicaraguan instructors. They noted, however, that the supply of arms has become scarce and this has caused the clandestine forces to find themselves up against a wall at the mercy of the army of their country.

The two guerrilla defectors announced the imminent failure of the guerrillas in El Salvador. They said that this failure is imminent since as, result of the desertions, the forces have been weakened and the army is controlling them easily. They added the fact that the arms are not arriving as planned by the guerrilla leaders.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA AIR FORCE COMMANDER PAYS VISIT

PA041711 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Gen Wu Yueh, Republic of China Air Force commander in chief, and Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, Guatemalan national defense minister, reiterated their countries' friendship and mutually cooperative relations during a ceremony held yesterday morning at the National Defense Ministry. General [Wu] Yueh thanked General Guevara Rodriguez for the hospitality he has received from the Guatemalan Army during his visit to Guatemala as guest of the Guatemalan Air Force.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN SOLDIER WOUNDED IN CLASH AT BORDER

PA042309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1553 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan soldier was wounded last Thursday during an armed clash with Honduran troops along the border. The correspondent of the radio station La Voz de Honduras in Choluteca Department, southern Honduras, on the border with Nicaragua, announced today that the confrontation lasted 2 and 1/2 hours and that it occurred when Sandinist army members fired at Honduran troops and the latter responded to the fire.

The Honduran Government has not officially reported the incident and the Nicaraguan Embassy has denied any knowledge of the armed clash. According to La Voz de Honduras, the shooting occurred in a place known as San Benito, in Concepcion de Maria, the same municipality where Sandinists and Honduran soldiers have previously engaged in shootouts.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL NURSES CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA042248 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Government hospital nurses, members of the Committee for Economic Improvement, met yesterday afternoon in a general assembly and agreed to call a general strike today in all Honduran government hospitals. The general coordinator of the Nurses Committee for Economic Improvement said that the strike would be indefinite, lasting until the Public Health Ministry meets their economic demands.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON REAGAN VICTORY

PA050339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP)--Ronald Reagan's victory should not result in an substantial change in the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas commented tonight. "The State Department," he said, "has a well-defined policy and has always pointed to the need to learn to coexist with Central America's current social movement. I firmly believe that the flow of foreign aid to Nicaragua will continue," he added.

ROBELO FORESEES HARDENED POLICY BY REAGAN

PA050330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan opposition leader and businessman Alfonso Robelo said he feared that Ronald Reagan's possible election would bring about a radical change and a hardening of the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

He said that Reagan would probably change the tolerant attitude shown so far by the Carter administration for another notably hostile toward our country. "This," he added, "would be extremely serious for us and could lead to unpleasant situations and even to a confrontation in Nicaragua's relations with the United States."

Robelo called a press conference to announce the resumption of political activities by his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN].

Robelo, a business leader and a former government revolutionary junta member, said that "we cannot do anything from here to influence U.S. elections, but we must assume a sober and prudent attitude if Reagan is elected."

"I believe," he concluded, "that we must not express triumph or joy in case of a Republican victory, because this joy could turn to regret later."

"It would be surprising if a victorious Reagan follows a moderate policy toward our country, but I do not believe this will happen."

"We must be forewarned in order to avoid becoming the instrument of a policy which could turn against us," Robelo added.

MUCH DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY EXPECTED IN NEXT 2 WEEKS

PA042137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Intense diplomatic activity is expected in our country for the next 2 weeks, marked by the visit to Nicaragua of several ranking personalities from friendly countries, according to information released by the foreign minister's information office.

On 23 December, Ecuadorean President Dr Jaime Roldos Aguilera will arrive for an official visit, invited by the National Reconstruction Government. President Roldos demonstrated his friendship with our people even before the victory of the revolution, when we were still fighting in all fronts against the Somozist dictatorship.

The Foreign Ministry also has announced that on 16 November the vice President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher, will arrive on a 4-day official visit.

The French secretary of state for foreign affairs, Minister Olivier Stirn, is scheduled to arrive in this country on 18 November.

Meanwhile, the new Spanish ambassador to Nicaragua, Mariano Baselga Mantecon, arrived here today and will present his credentials before the governing junta in the next few days.

The above activities reveal the creative dynamism of our foreign policy and the respect which the National Reconstruction Government has inspired in the international community.

COMMITTEE CONDEMNS HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR TREATY

PA041722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples today condemned the Honduras-El Salvador peace treaty recently signed in Lima, Peru, describing it as "a maneuver of U.S. imperialism."

A committee document says that "this maneuver is aimed at halting the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador." It adds that the 11-year conflict between the two countries has "only benefited the Standard Fruit Company." The Standard Fruit Company is a U.S. enterprise that operates in some Central American countries.

The document adds: "It is scandalous for a peace treaty to be signed thousands of kilometers away from Honduras and El Salvador at a time when the Salvadoran people are waging a battle against the terror imposed by the oligarchic families and the fascist Christian Democratic regime."

Further on, the document states: "The signing of a peace treaty is the most brazen way in which the armies of El Salvador and Honduras, displaying their criminal and repressive attitude, have coordinated their forces to exterminate the Salvadoran people."

POLITICIAN ON UN MISSION NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER HONDURAS

PA050158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan People's Social Christian Party today reported that one of its most important leaders had been detained on arrival at the Tegucigalpa airport and forced to return to Nicaragua. The group described this as a "violation."

An official communique issued by the People's Social Christian Party points out that Ricardo Zambrana, the organization's national comptroller whom the United Nations had contracted for a technical job in Honduras, had been detained on arrival in that capital. The document states that "Zambrana would have been arrested if it had not been for the intervention of a UN representative. The Social Christian leader was forced to continue on to Costa Rica aboard another plane, it was said.

The People's Social Christian Party, one of the nation's two Social Christian groups, concludes that Zambrana apparently is on a "black list" of Nicaraguans not allowed to enter Honduras.

RAMIREZ ON SANDINIST ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OTHER ISSUES

PA030315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Oct 80

["Direct Line" program with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, government junta member--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Companero Ramirez, I am Francisco Martinez from Matagalpa. Why is so much insolence tolerated from LA PRENSA, the Conservatives and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement? I ask you this because these people are constantly insulting and slandering. Thank you.

[Answer] Well, companero, these are results of the regime of total democracy we have. We frequently hear the reactionaries complain about what might happen here if a dictatorship were established but they use the full freedom and guarantees of our Sandinist popular democracy to say that. They are constantly waving the phantom-like banners of anticommunism and a possible dictatorship in Nicaragua, instead of working to rebuild the nation.

You have asked a spontaneous question. You are a free citizen of this country and so you have asked your question. No doubt tomorrow or the day after LA PRENSA is going to report that this question had been rehearsed because LA PRENSA is always mentioned on the programs featuring revolutionary leaders. I want to comment on one ill-willed report from among the ones you pointed out.

A report entitled "Old Managua Revives" or something like that appears under a banner headline today. If one reads the report carefully, one can see that LA PRENSA covertly accuses the revolutionary government of spending millions of cordobas in useless projects in downtown Managua, it says we are constructing buildings with big basements. It says that a basement or underground passageway is going to connect the government house with the State Council building across the street. It says that millions of cordobas are being spent in very modern kitchens, big air conditioning units and diplomatic lounges, and that the electrical wiring alone costs millions.

What is the purpose of this report? Simply to show that we are crazy or incompetent because, in a nation which is recovering from war and so has meager means, we are using millions in luxury projects in downtown Managua, projects for which, according to LA PRENSA, there is no use. The report has a deeper intention: to show that this administration is similar to that of Somoza, that the same injustice and abuse is being committed as under Somoza. If Somoza built a national theater which cost 20 million cordobas, we are likely to undertake similar irresponsible activities. If the Somozist guard used to open fire on citizens for no reason, the Sandinist People's Army and the revolutionary police are committing the same abuse against the citizens. This type of comparison seeks to have an effect on the consciences of honest Nicaraguans and make them think things have not changed here at all.

Regarding the reconstruction of Managua, for instance, Companero Martinez, you and all honest Nicaraguans must know that some investments that had been made in downtown Managua were not destroyed such as phone lines, power lines, water supply lines, sewers, water ducts and so forth, all worth 600 million cordobas. We have built low-cost projects to use that infrastructure which now would cost over 600 million cordobas to replace. We, that is, the people, have spent $92 million in all the projects built in downtown Managua to restore buildings, to repair Luis Alfonso Velasquez Park, to build the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza, to build Bolivar Avenue, which is being done with Venezuelan funds to build the Nonaligned Plaza in front of the government house and to restore other office buildings which are in the planning stage. This is merely 15 percent of the 600 million cordobas already invested in infrastructure in downtown Managua. With these projects that have used exclusively national materials--bricks, stones, sand and lime--we have not spent foreign exchange and yet we have hired 3,235 workers so far. In other words, 3,235 Nicaraguans have been able to work on these projects in downtown Managua this year. I repeat, these are simple, modest projects which are not luxurious in any way. They just seek to solve urgent recreation problems for the children of Managua and for the people of Managua who can have a place to stroll in the afternoon and on weekends. Some buildings are being rebuilt for use by some ministries which really need them. So these are the facts. We are not building any pharaoh-like projects. We are not spending what we don't have but making a very modest investment. Unfortunately, LA PRENSA forgot to mention that one of the projects is the building of over 600 homes in the old San Antonio neighborhood which cost 35 million cordobas, that is, almost as much as has been invested in the other projects--the park, the squares and building reconstruction.

[Question] Companero Mercado, my name is Osvaldo Castro from Jinotetca. Why doesn't the government junta submit a bill to the State Council to authorize the Sandinist police or the armed forces to punish or to sanction civilians who verbally insult us and tell us things that hurt our personal dignity, such as comparing us with the genocidal national guard? Thank you.

[Answer] Companero, this matter extends beyond a simple punishment by the police. As a member of our armed forces, you must certainly realize that we are experiencing a difficult time in Nicaragua, a time when we are engulfed in political strife with the enemies of the revolution, and that one of the goals of counterrevolution is--as I said before--to try to remind the Nicaraguan people and to get the idea into their heads that the Sandinist armed forces behave the same way the Somozist guard did. Why is the counterrevolution doing this? Why this interest on the part of reaction? It is simply because they think they can sap the revolution's power with these methods. They think that because of these ill-intentioned methods the people will gradually become estranged from their leaders and from the revolutionary armed forces and that the time will come--and this is their great illusion--when the people will turn their backs on the revolution and the forces supporting this revolution, that is, its armed forces, which are the armed people and the people who sustain our process with their revolutionary support. However, these are nothing but illusions. We must not forget that the real reason for this campaign of slander against the armed forces is that those who have tangible economic interests have lost their own armed forces, which was the national guard. The national guard defended Somozism and Somozism's interests. But it also defended the interests of a very large number of persons who had economic interests which Somozism defended.

Based on these same economic interests, they are trying to discredit the revolution and its gains simply because the Sandinist armed forces are not their armed forces. Their armed forces were destroyed; their armed forces disappeared. Those armed forces that protected their interests and defended the system they liked were the genocidal national guard, now defunct.

What happened before in Nicaragua? All of us remember very well. When peasants invaded the land of a latifundist, the national guard arrived and evicted them regardless of whether the landowner was a Somozist or an opponent because Somoza was a defender of this type of interest.

Now no one will see the Sandinist armed forces hitting peasants with rifle butts or firing against peasants because the revolution has other political ways to preserve revolutionary order.

[Question] My name is Jose Daniel Robles and I am calling from Managua. My question is: With the proven direct intervention of the United States in the Salvadoran people's war--because it has been proven that Yankee mercenaries are oppressing the people--why doesn't our government submit a proposal to form a joint force of nonaligned countries to protect the Salvadoran people and to avoid the barefaced intervention of the Yankee people in the internal affairs of that [word indistinct] and that people? Thank you, companero.

[Answer] Companero, we really think that one intervention does not solve another intervention. We contend that the Salvadoran people alone must solve the problem of (?oppression) and poverty in that country. The Salvadoran people have decided to take up rifles to have democracy in El Salvador. Freedom is talking in El Salvador through the barrel of such rifles now and there will be no power in the world that can keep democracy from taking power in El Salvador. This is so because the moment a nation decides to fight, and we Nicaraguans know this very well, when a people decide to take arms to fight oppression and injustice--and oppression and injustice have reigned in El Salvador for many years because a criminal oligarchy has kept that heroic and brave people oppressed--we are sure that the people of El Salvador will truly achieve their liberty and break the chains of oppression. We are sure we will see in El Salvador a revolution on the move, the same way we have a revolution on the move in Nicaragua.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] Chamorro from Managua. Companero Ramirez, what measures has the government taken about the deaths provoked by members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] on the highways? Another person has died since the death of Miss (Orana) Gonzalez. The latest victim was an 11-month-old girl in the city of Masaya.

[Answer] Be sure, companero, that these cases are being duly investigated by our police. These cases are painful to the revolutionary government. These unfortunate cases do not represent an attitude by the armed forces to shoot any person walking on the streets as would appear to be the case judging from the way certain news media report the news. These are isolated and unfortunate cases that we are prepared to control and to keep from happening again, but I repeat, this is not a systematic attitude or any disposition of the armed forces to commit these sorts of actions as if they were part of their usual conduct. These are exceptional isolated cases that have to be corrected.

[Question] My name is Ana Morales, from Managua. How long is the weekly SEMANA COMICA going to be allowed to be disrespectful toward our leaders?

[Answer] Unfortunately, companera, I am not an assiduous reader of SEMANA COMICA. I only read it once in a while when I have spare time after work. Of course, we cannot do a thing against SEMANA COMICA because that magazine, as any other news media in the country, is protected by the unrestricted freedom of the press we Nicaraguans enjoy. The daily LA PRENSA publishes worse things. There is no way of telling if some LA PRENSA reports are serious or jokes considering the lies and the slander in them. So far, I have not read any lies or slander in SEMANA COMICA. Perhaps they go a bit too far in their jokes on the leaders. Perhaps they go too far in the mockery of their reports. However, other newspapers do publish slander and lies and we don't have the tools to stop this type of abuse against freedom of the press and we are not thinking about creating this type of tool.

[Question] My name is Frank Jimenez. There are some reactionary sectors saying that the economic reactivation plan has been a failure. I would like you to analyze the economic plan for us, especially its industrial, agricultural and livestock and commercial fields.

[Answer] I insist on one thing, Companero Jimenez. Many people here are biased when they talk about their political position. They fail to be objective because they root for their side and don't want to admit the economic achievements of our revolution. We have had many achievements not because this revolution produces miracles but because the Nicaraguan people have been building these achievements daily. The fact that we have been able to plant 150,000 manzanas of cotton and that we are now going to harvest them is an achievement of the revolution. Another achievement is that despite the fact that most of our Atlantic fishing fleet was taken to Honduras by the Somozists where they freely and openly fish in Honduran waters without the authorities of that country doing a thing to prevent it. Despite this, our fishing has increased and this year we will export approximately $40 million worth of shrimp and lobster to U.S. markets. We have maintained beef exports at a good level. We have cultivated approximately 600,000 manzanas with basic grains such as soy, corn, rice and beans. This year we are going to harvest approximately 6 million quintals of corn, 1.2 million quintals of beans, 1.3 million quintals of rice. The soy harvest was almost twice what had been anticipated by the plan.

Regarding industrial production, right now we have secured 86 percent of the plan's goals; that is, 86 percent of the country's industries have been reactivated. We have been able to create 90,000 new jobs in the country and now our unemployment rate is lower than Somozism was ever able to obtain. Our unemployment rate right now is less than 18 percent. We have fought inflation. Our inflation rate is going to be lower than 32 percent, and during the war period it was as high as 70 percent.

All these are real achievements of the revolutionary process. This is a hard road, but we have firmly advanced along this hard road. Each step forward makes this revolution really irreversible because it is impossible to push back these achievements.

What has been achieved in the economic aspect has been done through the work, sweat and sacrifices of the workers, peasants, professionals and honest businessmen of our fatherland who are interested not in politically discrediting the revolution--I am referring to businessmen--but in working with the people of Nicaragua for the future of our fatherland.

COMMUNIST PARTY DOCUMENT ON STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALISM

PA310420 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 25 Sep 80 pp 10, 11, 19

[Communist Party of Nicaragua document: "The National Liberation and the Struggle for Socialism," written on 26, 27 and 28 July 1980]

[Text] In our day and age, fundamentally characterized by the general crisis of imperialism and the shift of the capitalist system toward socialism, three revolutionary forces act as bastions. These are:

1. The socialist community, which fighting to build a communist society in each of its countries and to achieve peace and the victory of socialism throughout the world, plays an international vanguard role in the revolutionary transformations of our day.

2. The international labor movement, which headed by the communist and workers' parties, leads the struggle against bourgeois exploitation and imperialist oppression in each capitalist country. With its principles and programs, it nourishes the popular movements. With its labor class vision it guides workers toward democratic and liberation-oriented transformations in the pursuit of socialism.

3. The national liberation movements, broad struggle fronts for independence and sovereignty, play an outstanding role in the combat being waged by subjected peoples and countries against the exploitation of the international monopolies and imperialist domination.

The order ascribed to each of these forces responds to their respective place in the revolutionary struggle of our times, to their importance and to the role they play in the social changes of the day.

Dimensions of the National Liberation Movement

Although not to the same extent, imperialism subjects and exploits almost all sectors of the populations of the countries suffering under its domination, pushing them toward a national liberation struggle. The proletariat, the peasants, the urban artisans, the progressive intellectuals and a large part of the bourgeoisie affected by the international monopolies begin fighting (separately at first) to defend their vital interests against foreign domination and exploitation and end up forging a single combat front for independence and sovereignty. In this manner, the liberation struggles become broad unitarian movements whose ranks include communists, patriotic revolutionaries and democrats of various tendencies. In turn, the immense majority of the people rally around these coalitions, for in their democratic and anti-imperialist programs they find the solution to the pressing national problems.

Now, in countries dominated by dictatorships, native oligarchies and imperialism, it is necessary to go through a stage of democracy and national independence before reaching socialism. And because of the countless enemies that must be confronted in the development of this process, the democratic or liberation fronts necessarily play a vanguard role in this phase.

What would happen if, within the alliances against the dictatorial regimes and for independence, the communist and workers' parties tried to claim or to impose their hegemony? Understandably, many important progressive sectors would isolate themselves, making the unity of the democratic forces impossible. Others would become allies of reaction to the detriment of and in opposition to the revolutionary forces. A similar or even worse thing would happen in the first phases of a democratic revolution; surely the opponents would proliferate more rapidly, would unite and would launch a counterrevolution in alliance with imperialism and the oligarchy. At least under the present historic circumstances, all of this is totally objective.

But the above does not mean that the revolutionary forces of the proletariat are displaced from the central role in the national liberation processes. On the contrary, in the struggle to reaffirm and expand democratic revolutions, the communist party and the working class must provide the fundamental guidelines and all the vigorous impulses needed to further those processes to the highest levels of antioligarchic and anti-imperialist development. Otherwise, it would be impossible to advance, least of all to reach the point of seeing ourselves objectively involved in the great historical step of the socialist revolution.

It is necessary to know how to evaluate the dimensions of the national liberation movement. Its importance in the struggle of oppressed peoples for democratic freedoms and sovereignty, its political and economic significance for the weak and subjected countries struggling to shake off the yoke of imperialist domination, backwardness and underdevelopment must not be forgotten. But its heterogeneity, the classist contradictions within its ranks, its limitations and problems in the face of the radical and socialist nature of the social revolution of our day must not be forgotten either. To be sufficiently clear is essential about all this because this is the only way to understand the delicate and decisive role played by both the communist parties and the working class in the organization and development of the patriotic fronts and later within the democratic and national liberation processes.

The Communists' Role in the National Liberation Struggle

Despite their lack of development in poor countries dominated by imperialism, the working class and the communist parties constitute a fundamental force, for they unite the popular and revolutionary organizations, promote the formation of democratic and patriotic fronts, provide deep programmatic contents, fight the bourgeoisie's capitulating attempts without duplicity and push antioligarchic and anti-imperialist transformations with greater determination than anybody else.

They do this while firmly lifting their proletarian programs, with which they inspire and unite the great working masses in the struggle for socialism and guide them along the path of their social emancipation.

The National Patriotic Front (FPN), made up of the United People's Movement (MPU, formerly made up of 22 organizations, including the Communist Party and the Sandinist Front), the Independent Liberal Party, the People's Social Christian Party, the Workers Front, the Union of Nicaraguan Workers and the Managua Radio Newsmen's Union, become the loftiest Nicaraguan experience in the area of unified struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

However, the National Patriotic Front not only represented the unity of popular and democratic parties and organizations, but, in a joint action with the Sandinists and other forces, enabled the Communist Party of Nicaragua to crystallize its effort to unite the mass struggles of the workers movement with armed actions that would permit the explosion of the popular insurrection that overthrew the Somozist regime.

Throughout its long and difficult work to achieve democratic unity, our party always held its program of struggle for socialism very high, thus providing for the participation of laborers and all workers in the combat against the dictatorship and imperialism with proletarian content right from the beginning.

At present, the party continues to promote and to lead the struggle for socialism. Inspired by its program, it defends the democratic revolution and struggles to expand it and transform it into a socialist revolution.

Because of the characteristics of the national liberation fronts, there is a variety of ideological concepts and political criteria among them. And because of the influence of their reformist and nationalist sectors, they lean toward "original" speculation and are affected by indecision or programmatic weaknesses. In their vanguard components, they deploy their popular ranks-and-file members and elements which are leaning toward Marxism-Leninism. As these components evolve, they begin to see in the communists and in the working class the brightest, most firm and resolute forces in the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic struggle and they discover in their programs and guidelines the tasks and the path for deepening the democratic revolution. It is because of this that the revolutionary alliances of the national liberation fronts and the communist parties progress.

But this unity goes through complex and tortuous periods. Historic experience shows that in their democratic stage, communist parties have problems with reformist and nationalist sectors. The cases of China, Egypt, Chile and Portugal (only to name the cases most frequently reported by our media) are positive proof of what we are saying. But these problems are logical; they stem from the very social contradictions of the forces that participate in the national liberation struggle.

Operating in adequate territory, capitalists do their thing: they apply pressure and they praise and, at the same time, they promote their nationalist, anti-Soviet, antisocialist theories. Hence, it can frequently be seen how the bourgeoisie often succeeds in dragging national liberation movements toward positions that are not in line with the economic, political and social tasks which the advancement of the transformation process calls for. For this reason, many democratic revolutions become stagnant and even end up taking the path of capitalist development.

But the national liberation struggles are patriotic and progressive and they need and seek out the support of the popular masses. The communist parties openly support national liberation movements, vigorously encourage them and, backed up by the working class, carry out in-depth work among the masses to counteract the influence of the nationalist currents in order to make democratic revolutions progress along the path that leads to socialist transformations.

Thanks to the work of the communists among the masses, the revolutionary push of the working class, the influence of the world socialist system and the international labor movement in democratic processes, the broad sectors of craftsmen and of intellectuals of the national liberation movements become part of the struggle for the deepening of the democratic revolution and socialism.

Of course, it is too difficult for these sectors to liberate themselves from nationalism and from all the egotism of the small bourgeois spirit, which are negative aspects of theirs, which ideology and bourgeois politics stimulates and nurtures. Nonetheless, the patient and fertile effort of the communists nurtures them with harmonic and defined orientations and helps them to purify themselves, to evolve, to separate themselves from the bourgeoisie and to become closer with the struggle and the theory of socialism as well as with the socialist and political forces of the proletarian revolution.

In short, because of their anti-imperialist content and popular basis, national liberation movements are of great importance in the struggle for democracy, independence and the progress of the peoples and countries oppressed by imperialism. At the same time, because of the social, economic and political contradictions that rule among them, they are unable by themselves to arrive at socialist revolution but rather are pushed by their bourgeois and small bourgeois sectors, which are the ones that predominate in their ranks, toward positions at odds with the transformations leading toward socialism.

All historic experience confirms that the deepening of a democratic revolution and its conversion to socialist revolution depend, basically, on the development of the revolutionary forces which head the communist parties and the progress of the influence of the world socialist system and the international labor movement on these processes.

On the Nicaraguan Experience

We have already seen that the revolutionary advancement of democratic processes does not respond to dynamic forces from within or to the nature of the bourgeois or small bourgeois sectors and this explains why relations with communist parties, even though they are based on anti-imperialist unity, continue to be complex. Aside from the many examples in the world, another example is offered by the Nicaraguan experience. Let us examine it.

Let us begin by pointing out that Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government, made up of various bourgeois and small bourgeois sectors with patriotic interests, really represents the positions and contradictions of the national liberation movements of oppressed capitalist countries struggling for their independence and development.

When the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was installed and issued its first decrees, its exponents announced that the period of national reconstruction would last 5 years. Later, they said it would be from 8 to 10 years. On a third occasion, they said that it might take 20 years. As they outlined terms, they explained that "there would be a government junta during the entire time of national reconstruction," and outlined the reconstruction as the "recovery of industry, commerce and farming seriously affected by the liberation war." As can be seen, the agrarian reform and complete national liberation, which are cardinal objectives of every democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, have been indefinitely put off, and the transformations of socialist nature not only are not included in the program, but the nation's economic development is given guidelines that are contrary to it. That is one part, now let us see the other.

When the Communist Party of Nicaragua publicized the resolutions of its central committee (of the plenum of 21 July 1979 and the plenum of 3 and 4 January 1980), it did not take long before the voices of the government were heard calling these resolutions "ultraleftist" and "counterrevolutionary." But it was not only this, they moved from words to deeds and in February and March of this year the party and its mass fronts were monstrously slandered and repressed, obviously in order to eliminate the "barrier" preventing the rightist sectors from channeling the revolution along the nationalist and reformist path. But only a few days later, the "ultraleftist" and "counterrevolutionary" theses of the communists began to take strength in the life of the revolution. For example:

1. Although with logical limitations, that very month of March, attempts were made to deal with and to satisfy the economic and social demands which were made by the workers and laborers in general because of their pressing needs and which the Central of Labor Action and Unity and we communists backed and headed. As a result of this fight, a wage increase of 125 cordobas was decreed in July of this year for all persons earning 1,200 cordobas of less.

2. The progress of our country's relations with countries of the socialist community which began in April is obvious (although still slow).

3. A more firm policy was established regarding the reactionary demands of the bourgeoisie and the excessive confidence placed in the capitalists at the onset has lost ground.

4. The position of the National Reconstruction Government and the state with regard to the struggle of the Salvadoran people and other Latin American peoples has been modified favorably.

5. On 19 July, Commander Daniel Ortega officially announced a draft agrarian reform law which, he explained, would make all idle arable land productive. On that same day, he also voiced anti-imperialist reaffirmations, which a few days later were being dangerously reduced.

These five points leave the National Reconstruction Government's primary guidelines very far behind and mark the first specific steps taken to expand the democratic revolution. Only a few months have elapsed since the communist party set forth its resolutions and began struggling to have them accepted. Despite opposition, attacks, repression and the adverse plans already drafted, the most fought against and slandered guidelines have begun to materialize.

But the Communist Party has not "made up" "ideas." Rather, its conscience reflects the most pressing interests and needs of the working class, the peasants, the people. Naturally, its resolutions and its work are broadly echoed by the people and deeply permeate the heart and spirit of struggle of the working masses. That is why the party cannot be eliminated and the measures that make the Sandinist people revolution advance cannot be postponed 5, 8, 10 or 20 years.

And here is a summary of the salient points:

1. The measures that are being adopted (the five points mentioned above), which promote the revolution, stem from the revolutionary drive of the working class, the poor peasants and the other popular sectors. In other words, they constitute a veritable achievement of the industrial proletariat and of all Nicaraguan workers. 2. These measures were adopted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and they have exacerbated the class contradictions spreading within the Nicaraguan patriotic movement. They have deeply disturbed the indiscriminate and conciliatory "national unity" that the bourgeois and small bourgeois sectors have been working for and they have led to a thorough and intense polarization of forces. Another double lesson is derived from this summary: A) Our own experience once again confirms, in the perspective of the social changes of the day, the decisive role that must be played and is being played by the working class and the communist parties within the framework of democratic and national liberation transformation. B) Among the various democratic organizations that exist in our country, the Communist Party of Nicaragua and the FSLN are the most representative of the popular interests, the most influential among the masses, and the most vigorous and determined to achieve the advance and expansion of the democratic and anti-imperialist process. This is because they constitute a nucleus of fundamental importance for the patriotic and progressive national unity that the Nicaraguan revolution needs.

Conclusion

One must be aware of the extraordinary and prolific role that must be played by the communists and the working class within the framework of democratic and national liberation processes. And this must be thoroughly understood, since it is necessary to have a strong conviction about the importance of each and every one of our parties' ideological and political tasks among the proletariat and in the labor movement, among the peasants, the intellectuals and youth; and within the popular masses. These tasks involve, first of all, the struggle against dictatorships and oligarchic and imperialist domination and, second, the expansion of democratic revolutions and their transformation into socialist revolution.

One can see, then, the role of communist parties in democratic processes and how the problems between them and the national liberation movements are invariable. It is important to study and to understand these matters because problems that are at first confusing, are thus explained.

We must also realize that one cannot and should not react resentfully in the face of adversity. Neither should one respond with provoked attitudes that further complicate the difficult task that we communists have at hand and before us.

Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism; to a theoretical, historic and class analysis of revolution; conviction and firmness in connection with the principles and positions adopted; revolutionary faith in the working class and the popular masses; close and permanent links with the people in defense of their most cherished and fundamental interests; the right treatment of each problem and of each development within the process--all of these together infallibly turns the communist parties into invincible forces and indisputable guides of the proletariat and the revolutionary movement of all workers in the struggle for socialism.

Within the framework of democratic and national independence processes, it is for the communists to push the revolution ahead. And if they know how to do this in spite of numerous hindrances, they will end up by duly winning over the most advanced sectors within the liberation movements for the cause of socialism.

Along this path, the day always comes when the revolutionary unity between communists and the other truly anti-imperialist sectors crystalizes and the socialist revolution firmly takes the lead. Under these circumstances, the communist parties move to the forefront both because of all they have done and because of what still must be achieved, trodden and transformed in the future.

Today's most profound social transformations are possible only if communist parties exist. Despite the importance and the revolutionary nature of the national liberation movements, there is no knowledge of a single case in which these lead to socialism without the vanguard work of the communists.

BARRICADA SCORES PRIVATE ENTERPRISE'S 'CLASS INTERESTS'

PA040109 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Xavier Reyes Alba: "The Bourgoisie, Who Lack Patriotic Initiative"]

[Text] The attitude taken by private enterprise (the bourgeoisie) in the State Council in the past 4 weeks not only endangers the harmony that national unity has brought to the nation, but also runs contrary to the patriotic spirit that should characterize its participation. This is the only prerequisite demanded by the revolution of those who have historically lived from the sweat of the workers and peasants, in order to allow them to act freely within the new Nicaragua.

This comment does not stem from a desire to harass them. It is the result of a simple analysis of the actions of their delegates within the magnificent forum for the discussion of national problems.

Starting from the premise that patriotism and love for the revolution are demonstrated with deeds, we can state that private enterprise has not contributed A SINGLE [as published] deed, act, manifestation nor at least a single wish that would demonstrate to the great majorities of the country that its presence within the Sandinist process transcends the narrow boundaries of its class interests.

It is enough to rapidly review the actions of private enterprise within the State Council in the past month (five sessions, to be specific).

Of a total of 23 bills discussed and resolved, 19 were initiated by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and all are directed toward the establishment of a new order, the Sandinist legal system which frightens--and this is not surprising--the bourgeois delegates in the council.

Of this total, only nine [numbers as published] were "initiated" by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) through its delegates. What initiatives they are....We would instead call them provocations.

They are all consistent. They are consistent with LA PRENSA'S line, with the reactionary parties' line and in accord with the thinking of the most retrogressive sectors of the United States (like the Reagan character). In sum, they are in accord with a policy of clear confrontation with the revolution. There is nothing coincidental about this. There has been a cold calculation of probabilities, as Dr Jaime Bengoechea would say.

The idea is to reduce Sandinism to just a party. The idea is to show that there is economic chaos here, that the workers should not lead a society, that the Sandinist Front does not represent the largest sectors of the nation and to isolate the Sandinist revolutionary process as the alternative of those who have been paid with crumbs and death by those who would like to inherit power by just showing their family tree or their diploma from Cambridge, Harvard or Yale.

The fact that Jaime Montealegre, delegate of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, does not want to admit the Sandinist character of a new order that is nationalist, anti-interventionist, anti-imperialist, internationalist, and especially for the benefit of the majority, is not encouraging.

They appear naked when, as a rabid bloc, they use their seat in the State Council to defend their class interests, ignoring the fact that there is a revolution here, that the blood of 50,000 martyrs is still fresh, that these martyrs did not die so that the exploiting minorities may enjoy the same privileges they enjoyed before. Acting like an ostrich, LA PRENSA, as the principal center of these interests, "ignores" the new forms of participation of the workers in the enterprises and the state, which are: programatic commissions of coordination--which include the Higher Council of Private enterprise--production councils, reactivation assemblies, commitment assemblies and evaluation assemblies.

They claim that "the agricultural and livestock policy is not realistic." They claim that the state must be conducted by the scholars and they aim their guns against communism in a suggestive campaign directed at conjuring up the stereotype in the minds of our people by using the same agruments with which Somoza and NOVEDADES attacked the revolution long before vicotry.

They attack the Sandinist project because they know that Sandinism, as a political and ideological event acknowledged throughout the world, goes beyond the connotations of a simple party and has given meaning to historic demands, of the masses and the masses find their fundamental expression in the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

It is at these objectives that COSEP is aiming with its positions. We are still waiting for their patriotic contribution.

BRIEFS

OAS BOAT DONATION--The Pan-American Development Foundation today delivered a new boat valued at $215,000 to the Center for Nicaraguan Fishing Research. Casimiro Sotelo, Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, received the title for the boat which will arrive in Nicaragua on 30 October. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Oct 80 PA]

RANCH DONATED TO STATE--The Jesuits have donated El Charco Ranch, the biggest milk producer in Nicaragua, to the Agarian Reform Institute. According to BARRICADA, the Jesuits made this decision because of their "firm Christian and revolutionary belief in the advance of the Sandinist people's progress." [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 3 Nov 80 PA]

CASTRO ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF SUGAR WORKERS CONGRESS

FL310308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0156 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at closing session of the 16th Sugar Industry Workers National Union Congress at Havana's Lazaro Pena Auditorium--live]

[Text] Whenever I have been called upon to say the closing remarks at an event of this nature, it has always bothered me that I have not been able to participate throughout the duration of the event. This has been the case today. However, I have read with a good deal of interest and attention the draft of the main report. I have also been informed in a sufficiently detailed manner about all the discussions. I know, for instance, that there was a lot of discussion about job safety and health. There was a lot of participation on this question. Many viewpoints, much well-founded criticism was expressed.

I also know that several topics were touched upon, that the matter of gratuities [gratuidades] caused a great deal of discussion. There were different interpretations. I know that the harvest awards [premios] were much discussed as well as the coefficients [coeficiente] and the demands from other areas--construction and so forth. It was suggested that the coefficient be also applied to them. Viega was also explaining to me what he has said; about the sugar worker with 50 years' experience who wanted to know when workers like him would be recognized as well; the problem about the micro-brigadista who said that he had gone and built houses and now they were not applying the coefficient to him. I know that you discussed practically everything in the reports. Some of these things, of course, could be explained; others will have to be analyzed by the party and government. I believe special attention should be given to everything that refers to job safety and health, which was one of the points that were discussed at length. There is no doubt that the party and state are deeply concerned about everything that might contribute to guaranteeing the safety of the workers.

The first party secretaries in the provinces were invited to this final session of the congress. The secretaries of all the sugarcane municipalities of the entire country are also here. So are the local officers of the rank-and-file organizations, the directors of all the sugar mills and sugarcane enterprises, delegates from the sugar ministry from all provinces, 300 50-year veterans and more than 1,000 workers from Havana City and Havana Province.

This congress is taking place at a very important moment. There has not been a more timely congress in recent years than this one. There is a lot of work, a lot to do. The sugar industry is acquiring growing importance for our country. It is a sector of the economy which has been called upon to continue to develop in a vigorous manner both in the agricultural and industrial fields. A sugar mill reconstruction and expansion plan has been undertaken. During the current 5-year period we have completed two new sugar mills and another two are nearing completion. Several sugar mills are in the works.

We are also planning to begin construction of some 15 new sugar mills. These are typical, standardized sugar mills, with the same grinding capacity, the same technology, the same type of equipment. This greatly facilitates maintenance, repairs. This greatly facilitates construction. The country had not built a new sugar mill in I don't know how many years. We repaired and renovated old ones. But I believe that the most recently built sugar mill was already over 50 years old. Others dated from last century and were remodeled. Still others dated from the beginning of this century. It is really satisfying to think that our country is now building sugar mills as a Cuban project with more than 60 percent of their components made in Cuba. And we hope to be able to produce at least 70 percent of the components locally: boilers, tandems. We also expect to build our own automatic centrifuges, and good quality ones at that. We are thinking of everything. These are not mere ideas. A boiler plant is under construction in Sagua. A tandem plant is nearing completion in Villa Clara. The Villa Clara mechanical plants are being expanded. Therefore, we should be in a position to produce most of the components of a sugar mill. It is logical that the country develop a mechanical industry to support the basic industry, that is, sugar.

Now, in this 5-year period which has just concluded, or rather that is almost over, some progress has been made that can be compared to the previous 5-year period and to the last capitalistic 5-year period. For example, yield per caballeria has increased from 46,100 arrobas in 1954-58 to 49,900 in 1971-75 to 58,300 in 1976-80 despite the rust in 1980.

New varieties of sugarcane have been introduced that are more productive than the POJ-3878. Some of them were developed in Cuba. The POJ-2878 was almost the only variety planted prior to the revolution, with all the attendant inconveniences inherent in having to depend mainly on only a few varieties, no matter how good. When the rust affected one of our best varieties, almost a third of the country's sugarcane fields were affected. This variety is now being replaced by some 10 new varieties, and we are going to try to have many good varieties in order to reduce the dependence on a few good varieties.

A mechanization policy is being implemented. The conditioning of land has been 100-percent mechanized. Herbicides are being used. We are using seven times more fertilizer, and most of it is spread by machines. The area under irrigation has been expanded.

The number of men involved in the cutting, lifting and loading of the sugarcane has been greatly reduced in the harvests of these past years. In 1954-58, 387,000 men were used in the cutting, lifting and loading of the sugarcane, that is, nearly 400,000 workers. In 1976-80, the yearly average of men used in these same tasks was 190,000. This means a reduction of nearly 200,000 workers. And yet production is higher. This gives us an idea of how productivity has increased with mechanization in sugarcane activities in the years of the revolution.

The average amount of sugarcane ground in 1976-80 is greater than the 5-year periods under analysis. In this 5-year period sugar production is greater. The daily average of sugarcane ground in 1976-80 was 4.4 million arrobas more than the average in 1971-75. The average of utilization of industrial capacity during this 5-year period is 10 percent greater than that in 1971-75. In 1976-80 the average time lost is lower than in 1971-75 by 2.15 percent. The average yield obtained in 1976-80 is higher than in 1971-75 by 2.49 percent. The average oil consumption in 1976-75 period by 35 gallons per metric tons of ground sugarcane.

There is a great deal of additional data that reflects improvement in this regard. Of course, all this shows that work in general can improve, and that it can improve a great deal. I believe that we have to be guided by figures, data, year by year, 5-year period by 5-year period in order to analyze the results, the quality of our work. For instance, how much did we increase sugarcane production per caballeria? How much did we increase sugarcane production per caballeria? How much did we increase yield, for instance? In the sugar mills, year by year? How much did we reduce the use of oil? Or as Martell says, oil, wood and electricity? Because energy use not only consists of how much oil is used in the sugar mill but also the wood and the electricity from the national energy system. How much, for example, did we increase the average number of arrobas cut by hand per day? Although this is not so difficult. We know, for example, that in this 5-year period the average went up by 53 arrobas, that is, 20 percent over the previous 5-year period. Of course, this makes sense. There are more collection centers. There are less canecutters. And there is a better selection of canecutters. That is the truth. It is only logical that we have had an increase. We do not know to what extent this is due to a job better done--by the party, the trade union, the administration--and how much this is due to the fact that the number of canecutters has gone down and that the best canecutters were left, those who cut the most. We have to view this in the way that costs have gone down in agriculture as well as in industry. We will be able to measure our work through these statistics. There is no other way. And we have indeed improved from 1976 to 1980. But I believe that we can improve even more.

In hours lost whether through operations or through breakdowns, we have sugar mills with less than 1 percent, and there are others with more than 10 percent. Some of them were real headaches. We have to raise these very sugar mills with problems to the level of the best sugar mills. Of course, repairs have a lot to to with this. A lot. Also, the quality of the repair, the time the repair takes, the materials employed, the equipment used, the reserves available. There is no doubt that a great deal more can still be done in this area of interruption of operations, breakdowns.

A great deal more can be done to save fuel. We have vanguard provinces in this area such as Cienfuegos. And vanguard sugar mills. A great deal can be done about fuel, in recycling [recobrado] as well as fuel. We also have vanguard sugar mills in recycling and some vanguard provinces.

We must see to it that grinding is not allowed to drop on Monday and Tuesday just because there is not enough sugarcane.

And what are we doing? What can we cook up? Someone has suggested that agriculture should have an organization similar to that of industry, because the sugar mill does not stop on Monday, it does not stop on Tuesday except for a short period of time for repairs. Logically, agriculture should be organized the same as industry because the supply of sugarcane to the mills should not be halted. Concerning Sunday, Monday or Tuesday, we must work on a Sunday or a Thursday, a Friday or a Saturday.

In sum, some of these traditional problems of tradition must be resolved. The rest is justified but we have to organize it. The capitalists did not have this problem because during the harvest everyone was forced to work whenever a task was assigned. And there was an army of unemployed. But under socialist conditions, we must be rational in this matter. And we have to rationalize things. This problem could also be seen in the ports. It turns out too that there is a traditional system of work. And there is a need to add new brigades. But the work at the port must not be halted because there is a foreign ship there charging for extra days. And it has to be loaded. There is no reason to stop everything at the port on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. That is not economic. It is wrong. We must find ways to adapt to this reality. The economy is greatly affected when raw material arrives late, when a ship is not unloaded, and so forth.

It is the same problem with the warehouses. And formulas are being devised so that night work can be done in the warehouses because the problem is that a truck arrives and it has to stay there until the following morning to unload the merchandise. In other words, there are many things which cause delays and are obsolete, and we must overcome them. One of these things occurs during the sugar harvest when grinding drops so much on Monday and Tuesday and then begins rising on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Then there is a lot of sugarcane on Sunday. We have these problems constantly. And we have to eliminate all the causes which, for subjective reasons, cause a lack of sugarcane deliveries to the mill.

The fact that there is mechanization implies new problems. It makes us more susceptible to the rain, more vulnerable to the rain. When all the cutting was done manually and animals were used to haul the sugarcane, harvesting could be done even in May and June. Now every time we have to do harvest work in the spring, it becomes a tragedy. The machinery does not work, it does not operate properly. Transportation suffers a lot. The fields suffer a lot. On the other hand, we must not lose a single minute during the drought season and in the harvest. We must not stop supplying sugarcane to the mills as a result of subjective reasons.

It is already known that we cannot give up mechanization. It would be impossible and we all understand this. However, mechanization brings its problems and it is that it makes the harvest more vulnerable to the rain. And therein lies the importance of finishing the harvests early and avoiding going into May and, above all, into June.

As soon as the heavy rains begin and the machinery cannot work, it is necessary to make big mobilizations, seek hoisters, and so forth, in order to achieve the sugarcane goals.

Since we are vulnerable to the rain and we are forced to make certain changes because of the rain, we must reduce all those problems in the supply of sugarcane which depend entirely on organizational factors until they are completely eliminated; in other words, subjective factors. I believe we can make a great deal of progress on this and we need to advance on this. It is imperative.

There are great possibilities in industry [sugar manufacturing process] but there are also great possibilities in agriculture. We can truly say that this year was an example of what can be done. Forced by the problems of diseases, particularly sugarcane rust, stimulated by the best sugar prices and in consideration of the commitments signed by our country, there is no doubt that a special effort was made this year to weed the sugarcane fields. There are some comrades who say that more sugarcane weeding work was done this year than in the entire history of the revolution. The truth is that the sugarcane weeding goals were fulfilled and overfulfilled. And we had a vital need to do it. And the effort was made. Much better work was done in the weeding, cultivation and attention of sugarcane. A big spring planting effort was made and more than 20,400 caballerias were planted with sugarcane. Moreover, something important was achieved when sugarcane losses were kept to a minimum--losses in the planting.

I was talking with Comrade [Raul] Rodriguez of Villa Clara Province, first secretary of the party there, and I asked him exactly how many caballerias were lost in Villa Clara. And he assured me they had lost 38 caballerias of sugarcane out of slightly more than 1,500 planted. In other words, they lost less than 1 percent of the sugarcane planted, less than 1 percent. Losses of 10 percent used to be typical. We have to eliminate that 10-percent loss completely.

The thing that helped a lot in Villa Clara was the planting in sugarcane shoot beds (siembra en canteros) in the lowlands. There are lowlands which are flooded when 60 or 70 millimeters of rain fall and this happens frequently, sometimes even 100 millimeters which is when it is said that 4 or 5 inches fell. With the traditional planting method, new sugarcane is lost. It is flooded. It is choked.

Some provinces became aware of the need to change planting techniques and resorted to the planting in beds for which adequate equipment is required. The planting in beds gives extraordinary protection to spring sugarcane. We should not fail to use this method wherever there are lowlands. Furthermore, the planting plans should identify beforehand on which lands the planting beds system will be applied in each sugarcane enterprise.

According to what I have been told by some comrades, the difference between sugarcane planted in beds on lowland and sugarcane planted in traditional methods can be seen in Villa Clara itself. It is an enormous difference in sugarcane growth and so forth. Therefore, we all are obliged to know what happened in Villa Clara, why so little sugarcane was lost in Villa Clara, what measures were adopted there and, therefore, what measures we should adopt in all the other provinces. And we should not wait 10 years to apply the good experiences of Villa Clara in, for example, Granma or Guantanamo or some other province.

That is a demonstration of how agriculture can be improved, above all, to reduce the losses. Well, 3,000 caballerias of cane that are lost could represent from 200 to 300 million arrobas in one harvest, and could represent from 300 to 400 thousand tons of sugar. That is a conservative estimate. That is correct, 3,000 caballerias could represent from 300 to 400 thousand tons of sugar. And I do not want to figure out what that would be at today's prices. Someone figured out, I believe it was Martell, an estimate of the cane lost in a harvest. He figured it out at 20 cents. I do not want to figure out at 40 cents what 400,000 tons of sugar would sell for. I do not want to do it because it is a lot. We are not used to such high figures.

Now in referring to yield per caballeria, we have achieved certain improvements. Right here we said that what has been achieved during this 5-year period is much more than during the capitalist era, and much more than during the previous 5-year period.

But from what I have read, 50,300 [arrobas] in this 5-year period is very little, very little. The cane can have a much greater yield in the worst of soils. But the cane needs care, needs cultivation, needs effort. It is one of the most receptive plants in correspondence to the care given to it. Cane is one of the most receptive plants.

We are making the estimates for 1990 and with a high percentage of irrigation we plan to attain 80,000 arrobas. And we will continue to work to attain 100,000, possibly by the year 2000. This is a projection which is not ambitious. The 80,000 arrobas is not an ambitious figure as a goal. If the essential, the necessary, I would say, the very least care is given to a caballeria of cane, if it has the adequate terrain, if it has adequate fertilizer, adequate cultivation and if the canefield is weeded, it can be attained. It has been demonstrated. We have many examples everywhere.

During recent months, in the Cienfuegos meeting there was talk about attaining 80,000 arrobas by 1985. I believe that objective should not be abandoned under any circumstances--80,000 even in a year of very little rainfall. I am going to cite an example for this year, but there are many others like it. I am going to cite the case of the Augusto Olivares Cooperative in the municipality of Jovellanos, Matanzas Province. I am going to give you a comparison between what they attained last year and this year. During the last harvest the cooperative cut 2.7 caballerias and out of that 3.7 percent and 13 percent corresponded to high yield shoots of leftover cane and winter cane [respectively]. They did not cut any from spring planting. They attained a real yield of 87,000 arrobas per caballeria from all shoots. This is important because there is a certain way of thinking that has been introduced. There is the belief that the yield can be increased by increasing the amount of leftover cane. That has no merit.

If the cane is 20 months old, the yield is greater. If we base our thinking on that, we could plant the entire island with cane. All of it. Then we would have a lot of land [planted with sugarcane] and cane every 2 years. But that is not what I am referring to. In any case, if cane is going to be leftover, no matter for what reason, then it should not be leftover cane of the 80,000 or 90,000. If we are going to talk about leftover cane, then we have to talk about leftover cane from [yields of] 200,000. We cannot say I have 80,000 with 20-month old cane. That is junk, attaining 80,000 arrobas in one caballeria with 20-month old cane. That is shameful.

I go so far as to accept the idea of having a certain percentage of leftover cane to save cultivation efforts. That is, if economically or in any other way it is useful, or because we want to begin the harvest, or for any other reason. But what cannot be accepted is having leftover cane from 80,000, not even 100,000. That cannot be accepted. They produced 87,000. Yes, they had 13 percent leftover and winter cane. But the following year they had practically no leftover or winter cane.

Now for this coming harvest of 1981, this Augusto Olivares Cooperative--in the 30 September 1980 estimate--100 percent of the total area which is going to be cut, all of it, 27.2 caballerias are considered to be for grinding and, of that, only 1.8 caballerias, that is 7 percent, are leftover and winter cane. In the next harvest they have less leftover and winter cane. That represents 1.9 fewer caballerias of leftover and winter cane, that is 6 percent less than the real figure of the 1980 harvest in that type of shoot.

In this case, 11 percent of the cane to be ground is of the spring type. The estimate of all the shoots is 103,600 arrobas per caballeria for this year. [applause] Is it being irrigated? Did we have a lot of rain? No, not a single caballeria is being irrigated. Did we have a lot of rain? No, we had very little rain. That is the interesting thing about it. Rainfall from 1 January to 30 September 1979 was 859 mm. That is the rainfall they had from January to September last year. This year the rainfall is 653 mm, that is 206 mm less than in 1979. In 1979 this cooperative cut 87,000 arrobas and it had a rainfall of 859 mm from January to September. This year, when they have had very little rain, to tell the truth, almost nothing--only 653 mm--they have an estimate of 103,000 arrobas without leftover and winter cane, practically none.

I believe this is a magnificent example. The monthly rate of rainfall in 1980 has been inferior in all months to that of 1979, with the exception of March when it was 8 mm more in 1980. In only one month was the rain a little more, 8 mm, that amounts to a little extra. Fertilization applied by the cooperative is based on an amount of 9 metric tons per caballeria of the balanced type. This represents 50 to 60 percent more than the mean national norm. That includes a double application of 18 metric tons to an area of 1.8 caballerias, that is, the leftover and winter cane was fertilized twice. It received more. It is evident that the fertilizing had some impact. This demonstrates what we have read in some technical books on fertilizing that in years of drought fertilizing helps make good use of the water.

Nevertheless, in the case of nitrogenous fertilizer the cooperative applied it, only in a very limited way, to 33 percent of the area. It is even possible that by using a little more nitrogenous fertilizer they could have attained a greater yield.

The fertilizer is there, not for the weed but for the sugarcane. If we fertilize but do not clear, we are fertilizing weeds.

Clearing and cultivation: Clearing by hand and by the use of herbicides plus cultivation using machinery and using oxen represented 3.8 total of the times required to go over the land from January to September of 1979. The cooperative, in the same period in 1980, averaged 6.7 going-overs in all, which represents 176 percent of those of 1979. Clearing is being done.

As I was saying, yield in the past 1980 harvest reached 87,000 arrobas per caballeria. Per the 30 September 1980 estimate, agricultural yield will average 103,600 arrobas per caballeria during the 1981 harvest. This is 16,600 arrobas more than the actual figure for the 1980 harvest. These increases apply to all the cuttings. There has been an increase for ratoons of 22,500 arrobas per caballeria. This means an average ratoons yield of 100,000 arrobas per caballeria.

Growing the sugarcane in a dry area where little rain falls, you have 16,600 more arrobas of sugarcane per caballeria. I believe that this is proof that it is not rain, it is not natural events that are the determining factors. It is proof of the potential in our sugarcane lands. The potential is huge, what with the new varieties, fertilization, and so forth. But, it needs attention. This is basic.

Therefore, we believe that a lot, a lot can be done in our industry, and especially in our agriculture. It is important that we are aware of this, especially now that you are associated and belong to the same trade union: the industrial workers and the agricultural workers. It is very important that you be aware of this now that you have received the banner for winning the 6th grade battle. [applause]

You are no longer illiterate or semi-illiterate workers. In the first congresses following the triumph of the revolution, there were very few delegates who had a 6th grade education. And now Veiga has told me that the delegates to this congress average a 9th grade education. [applause] And this is very important, of course. This is very important. To increase his knowledge is not only satisfaction or a moral necessity for man; it is not only a beautiful conquest for the cultural viewpoint. A level [of education] is a need, a basic need. Without it, we cannot build a modern industry, or a modern agriculture. No question about it.

That can be appreciated already in some areas. We made a recent visit to a horticultural plan where very modern technology was being applied. We could clearly see that that technology could not have been applied without schooling, without any real skill, without expertise by the worker, the man so involved, because those little machines used to plant vegetables directly are very sophisticated. Instead of having to plant a seed bed, the tomato is planted directly, the lettuce is planted directly, the cabbage is planted directly--everything is planted directly with the use of machines that are perfect, perfect. They have a system by which they drop a seed, any size you want, no matter how small. It can plant them one by one or two by two or three by three or however you tell it. It plants one row or two or three or four in a bed [cantero].

They are experimenting with planting onions directly, four rows per bed. If the skill is lacking, if there is no education, that machine is indecipherable. And then the machine makes mistakes. It is a great piece of machinery but it really needs a first-rate worker. The distances [not further explained], the tapes--it looks like a small computer--tell it which seeds to plant. Then you have to use herbicides because when it plants four rows of onions it will have a higher yield. There is no way to get a hoe in there.

The use of that machine saves all the time wasted by replanting. And they have to be very well-trained people. Luckily, we already have that kind of worker there. They are very well-trained. There is a party committee on that farm; the party is doing its work; the trade union is doing very important work; and they are all enthusiastic people. It is the 19 April farm, or rather, 19 April plan or enterprise. They are applying new technology, but new technology needs educated people. An illiterate person cannot apply this technology. I am convinced of that.

The same is true with the automatic equipment at the sugar mills and also with sugarcane agriculture: All the calculations needed, the way to work, the organization of the work, the application of technology, of herbicide, of fertilizer--everything--and the machines cannot be operated by illiterates. That is why it is very encouraging to know that our workers now have a 6th grade education. And watch out, because they are already getting ready for a 9th grade diploma. [applause]

The commitment made in this very auditorium by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions has been fulfilled, and it is very important. This is not a luxury. Let no one think this is a luxury. It brings great moral satisfaction but it also fills a great economic need, and we cannot cease to insist on education's material, economic importance aside from its human, cultural, spiritual importance. You will be better prepared to understand everything, from politics, the revolution, to the productive processes.

You are now united. There is hardly any difference now. And this is only right, because agriculture now needs a near industrial worker. The one who repairs the tractors, the one who operates the tractors, the one who repairs the combines, the one who provides maintenance for combines, the one who operates the combines has to meet the requirements of an industrial worker. The one who organizes irrigation, the one who operates the irrigation equipment needs the level of education of an industrial worker.

Because of the level of technology, machinery, chemistry, our agriculture needs an industrial worker of sorts. And the first agricultural-industrial complex tests are slowly being carried out. These measures have to be applied slowly so that we may move forward on firm ground. The time will come when the agricultural and industrial workers will be together in the same agricultural-industrial complex. This means that they are getting closer to one another in their technological levels. And I believe that all of you, that huge, important and decisive force of which the mass of our sugar workers is made, will be aware of all that can be done and how important it is to do it.

It is not enough to ask the sugar workers that they be aware of what can be done. I believe that for years our country, our state and our party have not been sufficiently aware of the importance of the sugar industry and of the importance of the work you do. Despite everything the revolution has done for its workers in general and for the country in general, despite the benefits which--as has been said here, pointed out at this congress and as Martell said in his introduction--have ranged from the elimination of dead time [in sugar harvest] to all the security and advantages that our workers have today in comparison with the past, I believe that the country should have done more for the sugar sector. I am absolutely certain of this and I say it every time I have an opportunity. And I struggle for this as a very fair thing. Our country truly depends on the work done by the sugar workers.

And if everything is important--electricity is important, education is important, health is important, the other agricultural activities are important, all industrial activities are important--and we think with common sense, we must admit that the sugar industry is the center of our economy today and our economy depends on the sweat of our sugar workers because everything else can function well if there is foreign exchange. We know of many factories whose problem is a lack of raw material and a lack of resources. But the sugar industry is the great producer of agreed upon foreign exchange and freely convertible foreign exchange. It is the great producer of foreign exchange. It is the great producer of the resources which the country needs for the rest of the economy and for services.

It is true that other sectors work. It is true mining makes its contribution. It is true that tobacco makes its contribution. It is true that fishing makes its contribution and other sectors and industry make their growing contribution. But nothing can compare to the billions of dollars of foreign exchange of various types that is contributed by the sugar industry. [applause]

The country should have done more for the material conditions of life of its sugar workers. It should have done more than it has done. I am absolutely convinced of this. We still find very poor conditions in our countryside in general, but above all in the sugarcane fields. And we find them in the sugar mills despite the efforts that have been made. Despite the thousands of housing units built in sugar mills by the microbrigades, despite the towns built in the countryside, they are not enough. Of course, the housing problem is always a serious one and the drama, the human drama, is a tremendous one in the housing sector. And we have needs in the cities and in rural areas. The resources are not enough to build all that we want. However, at the time of distribution, it is very important to keep in mind this reality in our countryside and our sugar industry.

These criteria are being kept in mind in the draft of the next 5-year plan and in the distribution of housing with an important quantity assigned to the sugar sector in our increasing annual housing construction plans. Fortunately, we already have more material resources--more cement, more rock, more sand--and we are successfully taking steps so that some day we also will have much more lumber. I say this because we also must be aware, just as we appeal to the sugar workers, of what we must do for the sugar workers.

There is an extremely important salary measure already applied to the sugar sector. It is the implementation of the [wage] reform which takes into account the different activities of agriculture and industry plus the 15-percent premium pay [coeficiente] as a wage advantage which the country pays to sugar workers.

If we go beyond the category of sugar workers, we would be looking for enormous complications. I caution you of this. We would be returning to the past situation because if it is applied to one [sector], to another and another, it would be impossible not to have others asking for it one after the other.

We simply want to pay better wages to sugar workers. [applause] It is a need, I repeat, it is a need of the national economy and I think the rest of our workers understand this perfectly well. It is not a privilege; it is a matter of satisfying a need of the national economy in order to be able to carry out the harvest under the country's new social conditions.

Harvests were easy when there were more than .5 million people unemployed. There was no need to mobilize anyone, to recruit anyone or to organize any brigade of billionaire cane cutters. None of this needed. Unemployment took care of all this. There was no lodging, there was no dining rooms, there was no transportation, there was nothing. Unemployment and hunger, supreme resources of capitalism, organized the sugarcane harvest in those days. [applause]

But today man has many opportunities of all kinds. And how can we satisfy the demand for personnel, for a labor force to cut sugarcane, to plant, to clean, to run these machines unless we pay better wages to this sector, which is so vital to the country's economy?

I know that somebody at the congress voiced concern that in implementing the wage measures, wages would be reduced later, when the fourth brigade was created. This problem was analyzed when the matter was discussed. And in order to avoid this eventual wage decrease, it was decided that a number of wage measures would be implemented in the industry now, and that the coefficient would be gradually implemented as the fourth brigade was introduced. This would be done to avoid a wage decrease when the fourth brigade is established, because, logically, the number of work hours would decrease.

Speaking of the fourth brigade, I think that this is also one of the just and essential measures that the revolution must adopt. More than once we discussed this problem and, at first, early in the revolution, we opposed creating a fourth shift. That was not the way to resolve the problem of unemployment. It was just a way of distributing employment. On many occasions we told the sugar workers: We are aware of this need, but we cannot do it at this time.

At the point it was very difficult to train a labor force for this task. But now we have a better situation with the labor force. Of course, this is not true in all provinces it is easy to organize a fourth brigade. There are other provinces where organizing a fourth brigade is a bit more difficult because they do not have extra workers. In short, we have a given period of time and only a few mills this harvest--you must bear in mind that we are talking about trained personnel, not just anyone can be a part of a fourth brigade.

I believe that at last justice is being done to sugar workers. The number of workers is being increased. The fourth brigade is being created and rest during the harvest period is being guaranteed. But of course, the fact that the number of workers is increasing also means plans must be made on what to do when the harvest is over and where these workers are going to be incorporated. Logically, we think that some will go to agriculture, which needs them. That is, of the surplus, some will go to agriculture and others to construction. If we are doing things properly, we should not be basically building during harvest time in the areas of the mills. We must build, and have all the materials ready and be prepared to build a lot during the period after the harvest ends. This is what is rational. [applause]

Construction and agriculture should give us enough work for all those workers who are not indispensable in the task of maintenance and investments in the sugar mills.

Logically, if we think this way, we believe that these matters related to the protection of the workers should receive very special attention from the party and the government.

In recent months, we have received a lot of information regarding the situation of the mills and the sugarcane enterprises. We even have reports on the development of cadres through these years. We have more experienced cadres, especially in agriculture.

The party and the government have been concerned about the problems of the mills. All the mills and the sugarcane enterprises have been visited more than once. Their difficulties have been analyzed in order to guarantee--and it has been guaranteed--that each mill has a bus. Some have more than one and some more than two. There are no longer any sugar mills that do not have at least two buses. These are used for social activities and even for production. Sometimes they have to establish a line between two points to help transportation.

There is not a single sugar mill that does not have its own ambulance or its own medical service automobile. I know that there were also discussions about the little car here. [applause] I know they discussed the little car. [applause] And they told me that somebody mentioned that they had taken a barber, and because they took the barber, the 50-year veteran worker with the fractured leg could not be taken quickly.

I meditated on all of this and I said: Well, I think they are going to regulate it. Now, we must see what rules are made. I do remember that we thought that this little car could help. If a case came up of a relative of a sugar worker, or a son, a brother or a parent, anyone who had a problem, what were they going to do with the little car, if it was at their disposal? How do you think the little car should be used? It should take the child; it should take an old person or it should take the lady who may have a problem. Our idea was to help not only the workers, but also the neighbors living near the mill when anything new came up in connection with their health. A very difficult situation would arise if a child were involved in an emergency and, since he does not work at the mill, he could not be transported.

It seems to me that when the regulations are written, you will have to analyze this problem because this was the intention. If you think something else is better, you must do it. The intention is, however, for the relatives of the workers to also benefit. We were thinking of the workers. Now, I do not know about the barber; what he was doing there; whether or not he is somebody's relative. I imagine it was a worker who needed help. Really, if we are going to keep this from the neighbors, I say that it is preferable to have two cars. Look, I think our country has the resources to assign another one where one is not enough, because there are many neighbors and many barbers. [applause]

This would be a better formula than to establish the principle that services are not rendered to the neighbor who lives in the refinery, in the zone, in the little town, in the community of the mill.

When you are going to comply with this agreement of the congress on regulations, let us get together on what is the best way, so that no one will encounter the situation that, because of the regulations, a relative of a worker needs attention, a neighbor even though he is not a relative, but who lives there is not helped.

We have attended to the needs of the mills, the social needs that can be resolved immediately--in some cases a mill needed a (frosten), in another case it needed a drinking fountain, in another case it needed an air conditioner in the laboratory and so forth. Certain problems have been analyzed and attempts have been made to solve them.

A number of measures have been taken. Some have been mentioned here. Five hundred and forty one university graduates were assigned to the sugar mills. We spoke with the university; we talked to the youth. We explained the needs of the mills. We had learned that in the mills in some provinces, such as Ciego, they had few engineers. There were mills that had none. Engineers, technicians of various kinds, economists and all that the mills needed were assigned. It is our intention, for next year, to assign an equal number of technical personnel, or perhaps greater, so the mills will have them. Now, you will have to try to attract these young students, win them over and create for them some minimal living conditions, their appropriations and administration. The union must see to it that there will be permanent posts for those technicians the mills need so much. And not only this.

Thousands of technicians [tecnicos medius] have been assigned to sugar enterprises. I don't have the exact figures but there were about 3,000. They have been assigned to farms and mills. There was the problem that when these comrades completed their work they had to perform their military service. An agreement was reached. They were offered a postponement of service, and if they worked several years in the sugar mills, if they paid a service to the country there, we could consider this to be the same as if they had done their military service. [applause]

We are going to apply this measure for several years so the sugar mills will be supplied with the technicians they need. It used to be a problem. They ended their work, went into the service and these contradictions arose. Many times, after they concluded their service, they did not go back to this activity.

We are trying to assure this force of technicians of this benefit, as far as the service is concerned, if they go there to work a number of years. It is also necessary to work with those youngsters, try to attract them, try to win them over, try to get them to remain the years that are necessary at the mills so that later they will stay. I think that this measure is very important with regard to the cadres of technicians whom the mills need.

The agricultural engineers have not been forgotten in the sugar area. I know that many of them were the boys that began to graduate at the (Alvaro Reinosa) Sugarcane Institute of Matanzas. That after they graduated--we attended the first graduations--they went to sugarcane fields and they continued to study in sugarcane fields. Many became engineers, a great number of them, and many of them are very good technicians and very enthusiastic and dedicated to sugarcane. They have not been forgotten. These university professionals were assigned 400 automobiles which will be sold to them. We want to make sure that the engineers, the sugarcane technicians are not lacking, as in previous years. Last year, this was done with the technicians of the sugar mills.

This year, it was done with the technicians of the sugarcane enterprises. Greater attention will be given to the workers who participate in the sugarcane harvest. They will get better tools and workclothes, whatever they need. Some 14,600 uniforms are being made so that two can be given to each operators, mechanics and chiefs of combine teams. A uniform has been designed for them after discussion with the unions and workers. The two uniforms will be delivered this harvest. One hundred thousand sets of special work-clothes are being made for the high productivity machete workers [macheteros de alta productividad]. This will be the second set to be given to them. They will begin to receive them at the end of January. Unfortunately, despite all the efforts made to cut down on time, it has been impossible to have them ready for the beginning of the harvest. The high productivity machete workers, however, will receive the first set which is a clothes design made especially for them.

Eleven thousand uniforms are being made for lift [alzadoras] operators. They will be given two sets during this harvest. Twentythree thousand shirts and 11,000 pairs of pants are to be delivered to [female] agriculture workers of the sugarcane enterprises; one pair of pants and two shirts for each [female] comrade. During this harvest, 3,000 pairs of pants and 7,000 shirts--one pair of pants and two shirts each--will be delivered to each [female] comrade.

We have produced 80,000 pairs of boots with protective toes to hand to the high-productivity machete workers. Work is being carried out on the production of special clothes for sugarcane agriculture workers, for sugar industry workers and for mobilized volunteer workers. These cannot be delivered during this harvest because of capacity problems with the textile equipment. But as of now, we are already working to have all this for the 1982 harvest, at the beginning of the harvest. This includes, not only the high-productivity machete workers, but also the sugar agriculture workers.

We hope to be able to apply this policy to all sectors some day: this same policy, on work clothes. It seems to me that the first thing a socialist state should do is to give priority to work clothes. [applause]

But we are beginning with the sugar sector. We have tried to make the type of clothes in some cases uniforms, designed to fulfill the conditions of work, quality and, at the same time, aesthetics. There are some who say, when they see the KPT-1 outfit, they are going to go out in it.

I think there was an exhibition around here, isn't that so? Light industry believes that the material will be completed by June of next year, perhaps before. But by 1982, we will have all this resolved.

Generally speaking, we have improved the quality of the machete workers' gloves and we have produced enough for left-handed people, because, for some reason, left-handed people were forgotten before. Right-handed gloves are of no use to left-handed people thus, left-handed people were without gloves.

In matters of production, nothing can be forgotten, not the smallest detail. We will eliminate the use of Chinese machete No 4 [mocha numero cuatro China]. As you know, there is Gallito 3 and Gallito 4. Everybody knew that the Gallito 3 was good. The Gallito 4 was not so good. We have problems with it. Imagine, you have to cut cane and the blade is not so good. This is like trying to fight a war without bullets, or without rifles.

A total of 245,000 pesos were set aside to buy quality machetes. That is why this year, we will use Chinese machete No 3 and other machetes from elsewhere, but of the highest quality.

This year, the regulations by which files are issued to the machete workers are being eased. Steel brushes will be installed in the shelters to clean files and lengthen their usefulness. In each shelter and sugarcane refinery, grinding stones will be installed on sawhorses [burros]. [Castro clarifies himself] Not on stone donkeys. [applause] It is the famous donkey of history. Don't think I don't know this donkey. Ever since I was a boy, I have seen it being used to grind with its little wheel. But it so happens that the donkeys disappeared and the stones disappeared too. And this is where files are ground well. In the cool of the morning, grinding stones will be installed on sawhorses so that workers will not have to use only files for this purpose.

Work is being carried out on the production of 55,000 clay canteens [porprones de barro], which the machete workers will use to carry water to the fields.

We are producing 75,000 protection boots to be used by the high-productivity machete workers.

We are working on the production of 3,800 saddles, which will be sold to the chiefs of sugarcane fields because, it so happened that the men had none. They had a horse but no saddle. We have thought of the field chiefs who need their horse and saddle.

We have assigned 25,000 kerosene stoves to be distributed among the workers of the sugarcane enterprises where firewood is used for domestic fuel.

We knew of many workers who spent half of their workday looking for firewood for their kitchen.

All of these measures were adopted. Some quantities of merchandise were sent to already existing stores. The clothing that came from the GDR was assigned to the sugarcane area.

Also this year--and Comrade Veiga already talked to you about it--we will have an incentive plan. Prizes will be given to the best machete workers, mechanized workmen, including the central workers, isn't that so?

That is, there will be prizes. This year, for the first time, at harvest time there will be a purchase option for 300 automobiles so that workers may buy them. As you know, up to now automobiles have been sold mostly to technicians. Options on 300 automobiles which are going to be distributed. [as heard]

We are going to distribute approximately 500 air conditioners on purchase options. They [the buyers] must be high productivity macheteros. As you have read in the newspapers, air conditioners use up energy.

New products also will include 1,500 motorcycles. We will include some 500 trips for two to socialist countries. We have begun to make reservations, especially at tourism--workers' tourism to socialist countries is growing each year--so that workers who have had a high degree of income in a harvest may say: All right, I am going to take a trip to the USSR, to Czechoslovakia, to some other country. I know the workers who went to the Olympics were very satisfied when they got back.

We also are looking into the supply of construction material. We are looking into the supply of furniture. We are coordinating efforts to put the highest number of possible options at the disposal of workers who are outstanding in the harvest, those who also presumably have greater incomes with the wage reform and their high productivity. We are especially satisfied that a worker may be able to buy an automobile.

This is aside from the normal number of motorcycles that are distributed to the sugar mills and the farms. As you all know, all the motorcycles are distributed among the workers except in Havana because of traffic problems. Motorcycles are distributed in the outskirts of Havana only. Other motorcycles are distributed to workers in the country's interior. Thousands are distributed every year. These motorcycles which are given as prizes for the sugar harvest have nothing to do with the share of motorcycles and trips given to each sugar mill. We are trying to ensure the tourist trips be taken as an option to the prizes of workers and their relatives. Therefore, this is in addition to the number of these articles or services assigned to each sugar mill.

For the first time, something has been done in this sugar harvest other than using some reserve equipment. It was absurd that the Cuban people, who own more than 150 sugar mills, had to start a sugar harvest without a centrifuge, a vacuum pump, a speed reducing device [reductor de velocidad] and so forth. For the first time, we have started to build a reserve. More than 10 million pesos in convertible foreign exchange were set aside for this. This is the type of equipment we have to acquire in convertible areas in order to build a reserve. This reserve is not to be used up. We must not believe now that at the slightest problem with a pump we are not going to repair it but to ask for a replacement. No. The reserve is for when we have a fundamental need or a problem which can't be truly solved. So the ministry can now have a centralized reserve. I believe it was explained to you here that we have a program to begin installing automatic centrifuges at the sugar mills. Last year, we had difficulties, as you all know, with certain imported centrifuges. We hope to have less proglems with them. I just thought of Manuel Garcia Marquez... [corrects himself] Juan Manuel Marquez who had a terrible problem with the centrifuge and there wasn't a single centrifuge in this country. We had to ask for the assistance of some Polish technicians because they were the suppliers of the centrifuges. Although the centrifuges imported from Poland are good, we had problems with them this year. It seems that there was coordination among different factories and we had problems with the centrifuges here last year.

Special measures were adopted this year so that the same thing wouldn't happen. If one truly doesn't want to have problems with a sugar harvest, one must foresee them at least 1 year in advance.

The case of the Espana sugar mill began in March during the sugar harvest. Thousands of tons of sugar were lost. We are aware of the problems that many sugar mills had, from the Guatemala sugar mill with its boilers, the Nicaragua with its breakdown and operation problems, the Amancio with the problem of the steam, and the Free Algeria with all the unbalanced situations it had. In sum, we know a lot about what was occurring in each sugar mill because of the efforts that were made last year in the sugar harvest. We said: Well, we must analyze the problems and with this experience in hand and the cooperation of all the organizations, we have made a special effort. We have been on the watch for this. What happened to the machinery at the Haiti sugar mill? Well, it was so old, it had the old-style machinery. It miraculously operated in that mill this year. There was no solution because these machines are old and are usually repaired with cannibalized parts from others which are replaced by turbines at the mills. We had to purchase a turbine for the Haiti sugar mill in a hurry. Then comrades, we were all closely following the date on which it was purchased, the date on which it was to be delivered, the date on which it was taken to the pier, the date it was shipped and I also recall that, finally, when we got the good news that the turbine for the Haiti mill was coming on the ship, the ship broke down and had to go back. [laughter] Well, how long did it take to repair that ship and when did it get underway again? Anyway, I believe that if the turbine has not reached the Haiti sugar mill, it will get there. The foundations and everything for it are being built.

I also recall that a ship coming from England was bringing I do not know how many supplies. Well, its generator broke down. What a coincidence that the generator would break down when our time was limited and it was bringing many materials we needed. Great efforts were made through the Transportation Ministry. The problem was solved. A boat was leased; the merchandise was loaded and it departed for Cuba.

Then we had the problem that the Polish centrifuges arrived but not the slates [pizarras]. Then all the steps and measures were taken to bring them by plane. What I want to say is that there is not a single detail to which we have not been attentive. There is not a single sugar mill to which we have not been attentive. We know what has been happening. We know all the problems they have and when the repairs will be completed. I believe this has been done better than ever. For this reason, a meeting on the sugar harvest has not been necessary this year because we have been working for months on every detail including the very important aspect of recruiting the work force and the availability of this force. The party and the state have been working on all this.

I hope that in this harvest we will have fewer problems than in others and fewer problems than last year. Nobody has the right to rest on his laurels. Nobody has the right to overlook a single detail. Somebody recently was telling us about electrical problems in Tuna and that they needed at least three trucks and three station wagons because since this depended on Santiago de Cuba, the electrical problems of Tuna were greater. The Tuna electrical problems are like a dog which has bitten us for several consecutive years. I would say that this dog must be cured of its rabies at least--this dog of the electricity in Tuna. Well, the vehicles have already been assigned for Tuna. There is no reason to overlook a single detail and if a single detail is overlooked, it is somebody's fault. [applause]

If somebody does not speak, warn or shout in time--you do not know how valuable a shout in time is because any problem can be solved in time. Problems can be foreseen and this is fundamental. There are some sugar combines in reserve, not as many as we would want though. There are a few, some dozens only. There are a few cargo trucks and lifts because if we have early rains, we have to stop the machines and mobilize the personnel. Then we have the problems of the lifts. This is one of the difficulties that I said existed with the mechanization and the rain. If we have an early spring when we have yet to produce 700,000 or 800,000 tons of sugar, we would be forced to mobilize more and we would need the lifts because since the combines cut and lift the sugar cane, we would have to cut it manually and then we would need the lifts. Of course, we must be prepared to carry out the sugar harvest with the best security.

This question of 700,000 tons... [Castro changes thought] the failure to produce 800,000 tons is a disaster because then a rash of failures to comply follows. It is not only a question of the economic harm to the country, but also of the situation in which the country is left when it fails to meet its commitments; the moral situation in which the country and its prestige are left when it cannot meet its commitments. So we cannot afford the luxury. [Castro changes thought] in the future we will even have to work with sugar reserves, with large reserves, let us say, with larger sugar reserves in the future.

However, a large demand for sugar has arisen during these years and, logically, the reserves were limited. It is indispensable that every mill begin with clockwork punctuality on the scheduled date. We must have all the means, the entire work force. There was talk here of testing the mill, passing the hand over it as Martell once said, quoting the old sugar workers, and not testing the mill the day it is scheduled to start. Furthermore, we have even recommended that every new mill set that date ahead of schedule, because every new mill always has many problems. Some of them were detected last year. This year we must do this on time with the two new mills. The batalla de las guasimas and 30 November.

The harvest must begin and end absolutely on time. One must always have days to spare. That is why some of them will start ahead of schedule. Those who had set the 25th will start on 20 November and so some of them will start ahead of schedule. We must avoid reaching May still with the harvest. We must avoid this, because every time we reach May, all sorts of inconveniences arise. When the rains begin, the yield drops substantially. Besides, we have a tremendous planting plan for next year. As you know, great extermination efforts have been required to eliminate the rust and we still have somewhat in excess of 15,000 caballerias of Barbados 4362 totally infested with rust. This year we have to begin the harvest with 15,000 caballerias of Barbados 4362 still infested with rust.

However, we plan to not have a single sprout of cane of this variety left by next spring. Therefore, there is a program to plant 26,000 caballerias during the spring. To support this planting program, 300 tractors of 180 hp were imported as well as hundreds of pieces of matting [estera] and rubber [goma] equipment that will be available next year. If we work well and from the beginning--starting now, as soon as the dry season begins--we should be in a position to fulfill this plan.

However, there is something else. As a result of the rains, the cold weather planting is far behind schedule. Almost 12,000 caballerias were expected to be planted by this date and the total to date is 7,700. The cold weather planting program is up to 61 [as heard]. We have made many inquiries about this matter and, fundamentally, the difficulties have been caused by excessive moisture in the soil, which has made it difficult to prepare the land. In many places the platoons waited entire weeks to begin breaking the soil. Consequently, the cold weather program has fallen behind schedule. The areas with the greatest delays are Camaguey, Ciego de Avila with approximately 40 percent of the cold weather plan fulfilled, Tuna with a delay, Sancti Spiritus with a delay, Villa Clara with a delay. A special effort is required to make a maximum of cold weather plantings. It is a known fact that the cold weather sugarcane [cana de frio] is important for the subsequent harvest in 1982. And we must begin thinking about 1982.

However, we must warn as of now that independent of the maximum effort we make regarding the cold weather planting, any cold weather caballerias not planted will have to be planted in addition to the 26,000 caballerias in spring. [applause] So, if 1,000, 2,000 or 3,000 caballerias are left, the total will then be 27,000, 28,000 or 29,000 caballerias or whatever. This will demand a special effort. However, above all, a special effort will be required to conclude the harvest on time.

Next year we can do an even better job of clearing than this year, better work than this year, which I said had been the best of the last few years. However, this year we concluded the harvest in late May and in June in many places. We must conclude the essential part of the harvest in late April and early May, in its essential part, to be able to devote ourselves to this great planting program. The advantage to this is that it will be the dry season and we will be able to have all land broken, prepared, furrowed and planted with beds [canteros]--in the places where we are going to do the planting with beds. I repeat to all companeros here, to all those responsible for cane agriculture, that they must even know as of now what caballerias they are going to plant with beds to avert losses. What is important is not only to plant 26,000 or more caballerias--almost 30,000--because the amount we will have to plant will be approximately this figure, over 28,000 or 29,000 caballerias in spring, if we want to support the 1982 harvest as we should.

However, our ability to make this planting will depend on the harvest and the discipline with which we carry out this harvest. Now then, the amounts of sugarcane and sugar we require for this harvest will depend on the discipline and efficiency with which we carry out this harvest. We have commitments to fulfill, important commitments to fulfill. As you know, in our agreements with the socialist countries, they have preferential prices for our sugar. It is also necessary to export certain amounts to the area of freely exchangeable currency. Suffice it to say that, at the current sugar price, 500 arrobas of cane are the raw material to produce approximately $500 worth of sugar. Not to export 500 arrobas is a crime.

It represents the raw material for $500 of sugar at the present prices which, according to predictions, will remain more or less high throughout the next year and which, according to predictions, will be high in 1982 because there is a sugar crisis in the world--lots of people with problems. I am not saying that we are going to rejoice about this, but I am saying that we must take advantage of this situation. [laughter, applause] That we must do--we must take good advantage of it. [applause]

Sugar currently is at a very, very high price. Suffice it to say that, as regards world market prices, in 1981 a ton of sugar will be equivalent to 5 tons of sugar in 1977. With 1 ton we will be able to obtain the revenues that in 1977 we obtained with 5 tons. How are we going to leave even one stalk on the boundary? How are we going to leave even one stalk in the field? How can we not fulfill mill standards under these conditions, which do not happen every day? At least the sugar that worries us so much, that on the world market, will have high prices in 1981 and, according to reasonable estimates, it will also have high prices in 1982.

I am not referring to the sugar that we sell to the socialist bloc, which we sell at a preferential price that is higher than that on the world market. When prices on the world market increase above socialist bloc prices, the prices that the socialist bloc pays also increase. In other words, we have good prices guaranteed for the sugar we sell to the socialist countries. The tragedy has been with the sugar that we sell to the areas with freely convertible currencies. We cannot miss these chances at a time when the price in 1 year is equivalent to five times the price in another year. Then the country should partly make up for the efforts, the credits, the resources it has had to use in the years of low sugar prices. The country has had to make enormous efforts in the years when sugar prices were ridiculous.

So it would be senseless, we would not be agile enough or sufficiently intelligent if, knowing about these circumstances, we did not make the utmost effort. This was one of the points I wanted to stress at this 16th Sugar Congress. I do not think there is a better place in the world to bring this matter up. [applause]

We must think about 1981 and 1982, but also about 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and so forth, until the year 2000. [applause] As regards sugar and the sugar industry, we must think at least as far ahead as 2000. Otherwise we would not be optimistic about the 50th anniversary, right? Are there not 300 50-year workers here? [applause] When the revolution triumphed [applause] when the revolution triumphed these 50-year companeros had already been working in the sugar industry for 30 years.

The last thing I wanted to mention is that certain points are considered important in order to achieve what we term an optimal harvest. I will list these points:

First, strict compliance with the mills' starting program and creation of all the necessary agro-industrial conditions. We cannot fall behind schedule by even 1 day.

Second, strict compliance with the cutting program.

Third, controlling unprogrammed burnings through sanctions.

Fourth, not grinding old cane under any circumstances. [applause] Also, the adoption of all necessary disciplinary measures wherever this might happen.

Fifth, reduction of foreign matter as much as possible, both because of the quality of the cut and because of the work that is to be carried out in the storage centers with the cleaning of the cane.

Sixth, guaranteeing the quality of sugar, just like last year.

Seventh, maintaining the policy of saving fuel.

Eighth, the 1980 wheat-planting plan has fallen behind schedule. It is necessary to make a maximum effort in November and December.

Ninth, this year's cleaning process and effort must be bigger, as it is for next year. This is why we must end the harvest early, in order to fulfill the big spring planting plan of 26,000 caballerias or more.

As regards the industry:

First, grinding at top capacity;
Second, reducing sugar losses in the technological process to a minimum;
Third, strict discipline in operation of the factories;
Fourth, strict fulfillment of the maintenance program during operation;
Fifth, ensuring critical and basic spare parts.
Sixth, developing an aggressive policy in connection with breakdowns [roturas];
Seventh, assigning priority to the production of refined sugar, as to quality and quantity, due to its strategic importance in guaranteeing our markets;
Eighth, stressing the production of all by-products--torula, alcohol, boxes [tablero], animal fodder;
Ninth, maintaining the already developed policy of controlling and saving water during the process;
Tenth, it is necessary to work hard to keep the mills clean. The fact that they are food-processing factories must not be lost from sight; and
Eleventh, guaranteeing to the workers the fulfillment of protection and hygiene measures, both in the agricultural and industrial areas.

To this we must add.

First, cultural concerns must be maintained. They should not be relegated to second place.

Second, the administrative personnel should participate in the production meetings. [applause] They should participate actively.

Third, constant attention should be given to spare parts for combines, lifts, trucks and all machines.

Fourth, the maintenance of the railroads must not be abandoned.

Fifth, authority and responsibility for the sugar harvest is the role of Minaz [Ministry of Sugar Industry]

These are fundamental points and issues.

I think we have reason to be optimistic regarding the development of our industry. I believe we can still improve many things and we will do so. In many things we are way ahead of the capitalists, but it is necessary to be ahead of them in all things. Each mill must operate like a clock-work. The levels of culture and awareness that our sugar workers have today is higher than ever. They are not the slaves of the past century; they are not the illiterates or half-illiterates of the days prior to the revolution. They form a conscientious and revolutionary working class that is advancing toward the ninth grade [applause] in cultural level and toward a doctorate in revolutionary awareness! [applause]

Comrades: We are sure that in this battle next year, a battle that will begin soon, on the eve of our second congress, for this 5-year period that begins, with the beautiful and noble tasks we have ahead of us the sugar workers will be at their jobs making efforts with a spirit of production and with the heroism they demonstrated when they were being exploited by the capitalists and which they demonstrated during the days of the glorious struggle of Jesus Menendez. [applause] They will rise to the heights of Moncada, Granma, Escambray, Giron and the internationalist struggles of our people. [applause]

We have absolute and infinite confidence in our sugar workers! Fatherland or death, we shall overcome! [applause]

MONTANE MEETS WITH VISITING AFGHAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

FL041321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department, has met with Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party Central Committee, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of communications of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. During the talks, held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, topics of mutual interest were discussed.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS OPEN WITH MONGOLIA

FL050208 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The fifth session of the Standing Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic opened today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is chairing the talks on the Cuban side, while (M. Dash), vice chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology adjunct to the Council of Ministers, is heading the Mongolian delegation. Cuba cooperates with the Mongolian People's Republic in the areas of science and technology, agriculture and public health. The talks will conclude on Saturday, 8 November, with the signing of a protocol.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN HAVANA

FL050226 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The ninth conference of socialist countries' administrators of state organs for technical and professional education continued today at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. A total of 10 delegations participated this morning in the discussion of point No 2 dealing with the professional orientation of youth in solving problems involving the education of skilled workers within the socialist economy. [sentence as heard]

A report was read this afternoon on the fulfillment of the 1976-80 multilateral cooperation plan and an analysis was made of the 1981-85 multilateral cooperation plan. It was also unanimously agreed that the 10th conference would be held in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During one of the breaks in the conference, the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Hong Long, chief of the General Directorate for Technical-Professional Education, held a fraternal meeting with Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of education. Fernandez said that all of the Cuban people support the heroic struggle of Vietnam. He said that the Cuban Education Ministry is ready to help Vietnam when it hosts the 10th conference.

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH VISITING MALAGASY MINISTER

FL041308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has met with Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, various aspects related to the two countries' experiences in the development of culture and political education were discussed.

Accompanying the Malagasy minister was (Nelson Razakarizoa), secretary general of that country's youth and inspector of the Culture Ministry. Present in the talks for the Cuban side were Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Science, Culture and Educational Centers Department, and Vice Minister of Culture Antonio Nunez Jimenez.

JUCEPLAN VICE PRESIDENT NOTES STATE OF ECONOMIC SYSTEM

FL041409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Beginning with the experience gained since the holding of the first party congress, Gilberto Diaz, vice president of Central Planning Board--JUCEPLAN, noted the decisive importance of the active participation of the workers in the system of management and planning of the economy. In an appearance before the camera of Channel Six of Cuban Television, Diaz briefly referred to the gains and deficiencies in the implementation of the system, asserting that even though we are practically in the very opening phase the system already is yielding and will continue to yield valuable results.

Diaz recalled that the system must be appreciated as part of a number of reforms adopted by the first PCC Congress 5 years ago, among which he mentioned the new politico-administrative division and the creation of the people's government organs. It was necessary, he said, to decentralize, democratize and institutionalize and out of a schedule containing 152 tasks we have fulfilled the majority of them, creating the conditions for implementing the entire system which consists of a number of other related systems that must operate in a coordinated fashion.

Diaz indicated that planning is the principal link, but immediately afterward stressed that statistics, accounting, bank credits, prices, technical and material supplies, work and wages, cadre training and other related systems must function jointly. He recalled the difficult conditions under which the first steps were taken because they had coincided with the drop in the price of sugar in the international market and the high prices paid for goods imported from capitalist countries. He noted that thanks to the socialist camp we were able to come out of it successfully. He insisted on the technical and scientific severity of the plan and stressed the need for all officials who still believe in old customs and habits of the past to have a clear understanding.

In that respect, Gilberto Diaz called attention to the need for not interfering in the enterprises' economies and respecting the principles of local chain of command so that everybody, knowing their rights and limitations, may take action with the greatest consciousness and responsibility. He stressed the importance of the norms for the success of the economic plan, consumption norms at all levels and financial norms for the payment of wages commensurate with the quantity and quality of work.

POLITIBURO MEMBERS ATTEND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CENTER SEMINAR

FL010033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The seventh seminar of the National Scientific Research Center began today at this capital's Palace of Conventions. Attending the opening session's presidium were PCC Politburo members Sergio del Valle, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Arnaldo Milian as well as Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and higher education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret. Some 775 delegates representing 53 state institutions are participating in the seminar, and 564 scientific research papers will be examined. Twelve lectures will be given by Cuban scientists. About 35 percent of the papers deal with human health, 15 percent with agriculture, 13 percent with foodstuffs and 7 percent with the chemical industry.

The National Scientific Research Center has educated 86 candidates to the doctor of science level during its 15 years of existence. So far, 50 candidates and about 5,000 university graduates have attended postgraduate courses of study at the center. Presently, 77 percent of the research work being conducted at that institution is being applied in our economy.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TURBAY ENDS VISIT, JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED

PA042020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1919 GMT 3 Nov 80

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Nov (EFE)--Responding to an invitation by President Antonio Guzman, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala concluded an official 4-day visit here today with the signing of a joint declaration.

During the visit, the two presidents held wide-ranging and cordial talks which epitomized the existing ties of friendship between the two presidents and their two nations. In their talks, Turbay Ayala and Guzman reviewed various aspects of the world, regional and bilateral political situation.

Both presidents recognized the need to strengthen the international institutions to attain the goals which guarantee peace and the political, economic, and social development of the peoples. They based their positions on such fundamentally recognized principles as the sovereign equality of states, mutual respect, nonintervention and the banning of the use of force and threats. They recognized that ideological plurality exists as the result of the sovereign will of the peoples, the free determination of the peoples, the peaceful settling of conflicts and the respect for the inviolability of public treaties.

Both Turbay and Guzman expressed their concern over the existing political situation in some countries of Central America and the Caribbean. They came out in favor of these countries taking the path of a de jure regime and a path of progress, social justice and democracy within a climate of stable peace based on international norms, thus attaining greater levels of welfare for their peoples. In the same way, they expressed support for their efforts to achieve a greater socioeconomic development in a climate of peace and liberty. They condemned the arms race and the use of force by both the right and left. To this end, the two presidents reiterated their support for the idea of turning the Caribbean area into a zone of peace with adequate mechanisms to proscribe the arms race in all its forms, considering at the same time restoring the full strength of the system of collective security. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala invited President Antonio Guzman to visit Colombia on 17 December 1980, together with the other presidents of America who have been elected by popular vote.

Turbay Ayala and Guzman Fernandez expressed the conviction that it is a common ideal that all countries of the continent share their views and their firm belief that the system of representative democracy is the form of government best suited to the aspirations of man and to guarantee a climate of peace and progress. In a climate of respect for the exercise of liberty, faithful fulfillment of human rights and higher level of cultural and socio-economic development, they declared their purpose of supporting the process of institutionalization of liberty and democracy in the countries of the Caribbean and other countries on the American Continent.

During his visit to the Dominican Republic, which becan 31 October and ended today, President Turbay Ayala exchanged decorations with his colleague Antonio Guzman and laid floral wreaths at the altar of the forefathers of the Dominican fatherland, Duarte Sanchez and Mella and of liberator Simon Bolivar. He received two groups of Arab delegations in the country and formally inaugurated the Commercial Avianca Airlines flight to the Dominican Republic. He held several private and public meetings with President Guzman and moments before boarding the aircraft to return to Colombia, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala held a press conference. He told newsmen once more of this concern for the world situation and especially the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, once more declaring himself a staunch defender of the democratic rights of the peoples through the governments elected by the popular suffrage system, which according to him are those which must prevail and persist.